



TWO ANNAS.

Business Notice.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SUNDAY EDITION

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma
Iritis, Styte, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer
Redness, etc., (without knife) by our
LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature
1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage
extra. Ask for free particulars to:-
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bungalow,
India (Dep. A.).

SHIPPING

**THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD**

Fortnightly Services Between:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Calcutta.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MOHARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
 Pallard Road, Fort, Bombay
 P O Box. 121

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they
are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
 Cashier

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN

AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, **Bombay.**
Branch I.—Thakordwar, **Bombay.**
Branch II.—Shankar Manoj Street, **Bombay.**

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A well-known medical man of Bombay, wishes to ASSUME ASSOCIATE APPLICANTS should possess the Bombay University degree or its equivalent. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified NURSING SISTER for the Hospital. Apply with particulars to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Junagadh (Kathiawar).

WANTED—Spare or whole time District Agents on pay Rs. 50 and above. For details and prospectus form apply, enclosing one anna stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.

WANTED—A competent and experienced STORES KEEPER, also a SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be strong in English. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Reliable well educated MANAGER. Pay 50, 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Barring Cash salary, early 1,000 to 2,000 essential. Apply with security at once SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building, Bombay.

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE for a School to serve as a Superintendent. Apply to the EXECUTIVE Officer, Kadihal alias Harwar, 2nd floor of Hanraj Morari at No. 1, Samuel Street, Vadod.

WANTED for a Cotton Mill in China, a FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with experience in Cotton Mills. Apply stating lowest terms required and with copies of certificates to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-making in a few days on your course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap 1/16 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, P. M. Rawalpindi, India.

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available stating age, qualification, salary required and terms if any to propose. Informing names and other facts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED DISTRICTS and DIVISIONAL AGENTS of decent salary and commission for an established Insurance Company, having got 17 years' experience and which has paid a security deposit of 1,50,000 to the Government of India and is managed and controlled by a most influential and respectable Board of Directors (including one Maharaja) in every district, division and important town of the Bombay Presidency (including States). Security either in cash or property, value not exceeding one thousand Rupees, varying according to Agents jurisdiction is essential with a view to ensure Company's money to be received by them by way of premiums. Also first class Organisers, Inspectors and Superintendents to organise, supervise and control all such establishments throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Gentlemen and Ladies of thorough Insurance experience and good education should only apply. Ladies are also insured. Very good prospects for devoted, earnest, hardworking and loyal persons already in the line. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bungalows for Indians, at Andheri, Marzban Road, about six minutes walk from station. Rent moderate. Apply:—K. C. Macartney, Hornby Road, Bombay. 21025

A SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR for Show room or Offices with a large basement to be let in the centre business locality, 1921, apply CLUBWALLA AND CO., 10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. R274

TO LET—2nd floor of a recently built, commodious, chocolate coloured building, Between Sandhurst and Girgaum Back Roads, opposite two elephants, Imperial Cinema. R260

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nargada, opposite Richmond and Crutcher. Apply on spot Tel. No. 4147. R173

AVAILABLE GODOWNS small and large at THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Oil Jacob Circle, J.A. 20636

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cowasji Patel Street in Lakshmi Building, also in Lakshmi Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for Offices and Residences. 220

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakshmi Terrace, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Convenience. 221

TO BE LET—Excellent FLATS in Ruby Mansion at Napean Sea Road, Dahisar Estate, near Sea from 1st to 3rd floor, each flat having Drawing, Dining, four Bed Rooms and large Billiard Room with electric lights, fans, bells, hot and cold water, English baths and lavatories. Separate kitchens, servants' quarters and garages. Apply B. DAWOOD H. ELLIAS, same premises, or 165, Kambeka Street. R145

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WASHING COMPANY in perfectly working order. Apply MAHAMEDHOSAIN ABDULHASAN ZARIWALLA, Kamalshahi Chawl, 2nd floor, Imamwada Road, Bhindibazar.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with c/s No. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Secondhand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 onwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. SHIP CHARTER, TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New, Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Poolscop Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy, Now sold at Rs. 285 net, all new. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 100, Underwood 3, 125, L. C. Smith 3, 125, 8, 150, Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types. 160, Oliver 3, 65, 9, 100, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9, 215, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160, 215, Mahatma Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible 290, Gujarati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible 290, Remington Portable with Case, New 224, Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 125, 135, Corona Portable, Improved Model, New 297.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Hotel, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.

BONA-FIDE SALE ON VIEW at Kamal Mansion, near Arthur Bunder, Colaba Road, valuable household furniture cabinet, drawing room suite, solid brass and iron double bed, Singer Sewing Machine, terra-cotta figures engraved picture, one lot books, electric fan, cane furniture, glass crockery, platedware, etc. Property of J. P. MILLER, Esq. retired of Customs to be sold TO-MORROW, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Auctioneers MISTRY AND CO. 21038

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND ESTABLISHMENT—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accounts, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALIAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leprosy or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah). N.B.—Leprosy and its treatment: a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage 5 extra. Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1909)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and correspondence by regular training and Biochemistry, both grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. K. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal. R11062

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR. R272

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Notissil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1905.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by THE GOUPHORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA. Contractors to: The Military & Public State Railways, Works Departments.

All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

19735

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THEATRE PLOT—NAIGAUM ESTATE.

TEMPORARY LETTING FOR 5 YEARS.

A PLOT OF LAND 100' x 150' measuring 15000 sq. yds. will put up to auction on 1st November, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. in the Office of the LAND MANAGER. The letting is for 5 years and the rate fixed will be at 50 many Rupees per 100 square yards per month. The structures to be put up on the land must be for the use of a cinema or theatre. Planning conditions to be had on application to the Land Manager. 20887

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will OCCUPY its new PREMISES in Apollo Street, from THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th October, 1924. 20882

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 24th November at noon 350 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For particulars apply to V. G. DARRINGTON, Esq., I.P.S., 277, CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara. 21037

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona on Rs. 500 rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to 900. Intending applicants should send in their applications addressed to the Collector and President Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona stating their age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the President not later than 24th November, 1924.

Poona October, 24th, 1924.

G. MONTEATH, Collector and President.

1 D Hospital, Poona. 21016

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, 1924, at 12 Noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 31st March, 1924.
- (2) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Mathuraj Choudhas, who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
- (3) To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- (4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board, TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Director.

Dated 15th October 1924. 20955

NOTICE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REMOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD. AT NAVSARI.

THE undersigned the Liquidator of the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction the following property on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Company at Navsari.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. All those pieces or parcels of Ryatwar land, containing by admeasurement 11 Acres, 20 Gunthas or thereabouts included in Survey Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Vignapur village near Navsari but now sub-divided into 7 enclosures and the MHI buildings, Chawls, Godowns, Outhouses, and other structures and Mill Machinery and Power and Lighting Plant, Seed-Crushing Machinery, Cake Grinding Machinery, Rotary Oil Mill Department, Oil Refining Plant, Soap making Plant, Vegetable Ghee, Plant and Workshop Machines and Tools.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhaskar Kan. G. & Co. Civil Engineers, the Liquidator at their office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 9th day of October, 1924. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, Liquidator of the above Company.

20887

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

KOLAYAT MELA, 1924.

DURING the period of the ensuing MELA at Kolayat from the 7th to the 11th November inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Kolayat and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz. Rs. 5-11-0 for the Second Class. Rs. 1-11-0 for the Third Class.

Intermediate Class tickets will not be issued. Extra pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Kolayat as required to meet the rush; the time-table of trains between Bikaner and Kolayat will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Kolayat for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper Class will be applied to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 3rd November, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

For the convenience of pilgrims a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for outward journey to Kolayat on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Kolayat on any day up to 12th November.

R. D. CONNELL, Traffic Superintendent. B. S. Railway.

Bikaner, Dated 20th October 1924. 20887

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21235.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 21 MOTOR CARS, 17 MOTOR LORRIES, 2 MOTOR CYCLES BRAND NEW AND SECONDHAND MOTOR BODIES, MOTOR STORES, AND ACCESSORIES, ETC. TO GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

Under instructions from the Bombay Garage, 21 Motor Cars of different well-known makers such as Chevrolet, Ford, Oakland, Chandler, Moss, Dodge, Vulcan, Benz, Maxwell, etc., and 17 Motor Lorries, such as Star, Aldays, Garford, Streker Squire, also brand new and secondhand Bodies of Motor Cars and a large lot of stores and accessories besides two motor cycles will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers on SUNDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Chawpatti Branch premises of the said Bombay Garage.

Catalogues are published and the Cars, Lorries, etc., are on view.

NOTE—The Bombay Garage stipulates payment of 50 per cent deposit at the time of Auction Sale and they do not want to make any exception.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23499.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER 1924 AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Watson's Annex, 1st floor, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, messsaves, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy tapestries, Chesterfield sofas, tapestry upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, cur- tain cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets pictures from bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash stands, chest of drawers, handwood chairs, reclining sofas, clothes baskets hatstands etc. The property of the late Mrs. Hilda Wilson and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 21927.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 CARPETS AND 52 RUGS.

By order of Messrs. Haji Abdullah Amin and on account and at the risk of The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of the aforesaid Messrs. Haji Abdullah Amin at Peshawar Building, Pirkhan Street, New Nargada, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)—1 lot of 10 carpets and 38 rugs damaged by Sulphuric Acid in transit of consignment as per Invoice No. 10 R/R No. 875 of 1-8-24 from Peshawar to Carnate Bridge. 1 lot of 27 carpets and 14 rugs damaged by Sulphuric Acid in transit of consignment as per Invoice No. 11 R/R No. 876 of 1-8-24 from Peshawar to Carnate Bridge. The above goods will be on view two days prior to the date of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are

instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Estate, Nichol Road, Asian Building, next to the Post Office very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazzaris, Drvil Canji and Roberts consisting of rich glass ware, porcelain ware, platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinet, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirah dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas easy chairs, cane furniture ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO

Art Is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

J. Dias & Bros

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS

and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-

CUT MAKE & TRIM.

GUARANTEED.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-

CUT MAKE & TRIM.

GUARANTEED.

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SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-

CUT MAKE & TRIM.

GUARANTEED.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95/-

CUT MAKE & TRIM.

GUARANTEED.

PATHE GAZETTE
EVES AND PICTORIAL
DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHOES
(MACK SENNETT COMEDY)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1,
As. 8, and As. 4 including Tax
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE
THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND
1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL HOLIDAY
PERFORMANCES
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES.

For the benefit of those who missed the first
two episodes of the great serial film

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

These will be shown at

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY
at 4 p. m.

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

Episode 1 and 2

"THE LAST SHOT"

and

"THE SEETHING PIT"

Episodes 3 and 4

"THE DANGER TRAIL"

and

"THE TERROR TRAIN"

TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY, October 29th
at 6 p. m. only.

THE GREAT COMEDIAN

HAROLD LLOYD

in

THE TERRIFIC LAUGHTER RAISER

"GRANDMA'S BOY"

A riot of fun and merriment. Five reels of
splitting humour. Don't miss this chance
of seeing the greatest screen comedian,
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTE.

The above programme will only be shown
the days and at the times stated. At other
performances the current programme as ad-
vised will be given.

NOTE THE DATES & TIMES CAREFULLY
PRICES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

MAJESTIC'S PICTURE

SHAH JAHAN

Time Sat. Sun. Holidays

Begin At 3 p. m.

Week days Begin At 5 p. m.

MADELEINE'S
DEWALEE WEEK!

TO-DAY

A New Year's GOOD-LUCK Picture

"LOVE ON THE WINGS

OF GOOD LUCK"

Spectacular Picture of Love and Life

with a Screaming Comedy

TO-DAY (Owing to Dramatic performance

in the evening)

2 Cinema shows only at 8-15 & 10.

A First Class Music with JAZZ.

Popular Prices.

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction Madans Theatres Ltd.

NEXT

SATURDAY

NIGHT

E. J. CARROLL presents

The World's Greatest Entertainer

"SIR
HARRY
LAUDER

IN

A repertoire of songs and sketches that
have made him famous throughout the world.
During the Thirteen nights season there
will be four complete changes of
programme.

The programme for the first three nights
will include:-

"I am looking for a Bonnie Lass to Love
Me!"

"I must be the Boss of the House"

"When I was Twenty-one"

"Roamin' in the Gloamin'"

"There is Somebody Waitin' for Me"

"Love makes the World a Merry-go-round"

"I like My Old Home Town"

"Keep right onto the End of the Road"

"The Wee House among the Heather"

Supported by a Company of

INTERNATIONAL

VAUDEVILLE STARS

including

Carne and Kellaway—The Hilo Duo

Eddie Gray—Harry Moore

Lydia Carne—Pauline Bindley

Chas. J. Aves

BOOK-YOUR-SEATS-NOW

at

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Price Rs. 10 to Rs. 2/4.

IMPERIAL

presents

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

"RA' MANDLIK"

Kohinoor's Historical Production.

Daily Four Shows:-

At 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

EXTRA SHOW:-

TO-DAY Wednesday at 3-30 p. m.

A DILEMMA

you may not have directly bought
our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still
you may have used them and got
benefit. This would seem to you

A DILEMMA

But
It is true; as many doctors and
Vaidyas buy our preparations and
resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital
cure for mental and nervous
diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NEXT WEEK

A Convincing Historical Romance of
LOVE-HATE AND REVENGE
mounted with Rare Artistic Skill in Settings of Venetian Splendour

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
as described by LORD BYRON in "CHILDE HAROLD"

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
A Breathless Tale of Plot and Passion, told in a series of fast-moving action, against
a thousand background of Ancient Venice, and featuring

SANSONIA

The Strongest Man of the World

SANSONIA

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
will certainly create a sensation, not only in the Masses, but in the Cultured classes
that will warmly welcome such an Artistically Great, Grand and Gorgeous production.

Excellent photography
Exquisite Staging-Settings
Enchanting Scenery
with a Story that is not only Interesting but Instructive.

BRIDGE OF SIGHS

This Historic Masterpiece will commence from SATURDAY NEXT—1st November
at the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, October 28.

Rain has fallen generally in South Madras
and locally on South Barma Coast.

Chief amounts are: Biscun and Trivandrum
one inch; Pambam and Cuddalore two.

Forecast: No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, October, 27.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a. m.,
2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.957
inches.

Temperature of Air 82.0 degrees

Wet Bulb Thermometer 71.8 "

Dew Point 66.0 "

Relative humidity of Air 60% "

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole

sky cloudy equalling 100) .. 0.0 "

Maximum temperature of Air .. 90.2 "

Minimum 74.9 "

General direction of Wind from

midnight to midnight, ENE, NW, NNW.

Movement of Wind from midnight

to midnight 142 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER | **LOW WATER.**

Day of Week, Day of Month, Time, Mean on Still, Day of Month, Time, Mean on Still.

Tu. 28 8 50 27 3 28 2 40 16 0

W. 29 10 50 28 5 29 4 50 17 0

Th. 30 11 29 28 8 30 5 33 16 10

F. 31 0 13 30 2 31 6 18 17 0

Sat. 1 0 58 30 1 7 4 17 5

Sun. 2 12 56 28 0 19 7 14 4

Mon. 3 19 27 25 1 14 1 18 10

M. 3 3 35 27 11 3 10 8 19 7

15 38 25 2 21 42 17 9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 29 (Wed) Sunset 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 3m.

Oct 30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 7m.

Oct 31 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 38m, Sunset 6h 7m.

Nov 1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 38m, Sunset 6h 6m.

Nov 2 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 39m, Sunset 6h 6m.

Nov 3 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 39m, Sunset 6h 5m.

Nov. 4 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 40m, Sunset 6h 5m.

vested interests and that the possession of
one or more of these alone constitutes the
right to take a part in national affairs.
The obsession appears to be due to the
fact that the bureaucracy finding that its
worst critics came from professional classes
began to discount them and to praise the
business and landed classes, with the result
that this attitude was adopted by the Ang-
lo-Indian commercial community and some
of our own people. Unfortunately for
people who held this view even business-
men and industrialists have begun to take a
deep and vivid interest in political matters
and the caption of "vested interests" will
no longer hold good. It was argued that
any forward progress would be attended
with danger and risk to vested interests
and the political future of the country was
actually made to hang upon the selfish
class interests of a certain community.

blow at all this carefully built up edifice
is given by businessmen like Sir Purshot-
tandas who declare emphatically that the
political progress of a country cannot be
stayed because of particular class interests
and that there will be no risk involved to
trade and industries in any political ad-
vancement of the people. This assertion
before the Reforms Committee by a repre-
sentative of the Indian Commercial Com-
munity is extremely important and cuts
the ground from under the feet of those
who were always putting forward trade and
industries as a pretext for putting off the
legitimate aspirations of the people. He
put it very well when he said that "no
Indian in his zeal for safeguarding of pro-
perty and person could for ever stand
in the way of Constitutional Reforms be-
cause after all the best school for responsi-
bility was responsibility itself."

Starting from this standpoint he is not
afraid either of complete Provincial auto-
nomy for the Provinces or even full respon-
sibility in the Central Government not in-
cluding the Army and Foreign Affairs.
Such a bold lead was required for the In-
dian commercial community and now that
it has been given in no uncertain manner
it may be hoped that the community will
follow it up and contribute its quota to
the general agitation to bring the reali-
sation of our dreams nearer. Several
British statesmen help us occasionally by
giving out plain and unvarnished state-
ments. Anglo-Indian Chambers were
always political though they did not take
any active part in politics. It now ap-
pears from remarks made at the meeting
of the European Association in Calcutta
that the Bengal Chamber is thinking of
taking an active part in politics. Our
people need not be reminded that when
Britishers take to anything it will not be
any half-hearted action. So Indian busi-
nessmen can well study the proceedings of
the coming annual session of the Associated
Chambers of Commerce in December to
be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy.
There will not be suggestions nor prayers,
but definite mandates for the Government
to follow. The key to the coming year's
political situation may be found in those
resolutions and the Viceroy's pronounce-
ment which dare not be against the cher-
ished wishes of Anglo-Indian commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.
I have been saying since the time
of the controversy at the Bombay session of
the Local Legislative Council regarding the
Department of Industries that the Civil
Service acted in utter defiance of the
Council by abolishing the Department to-
gether. An occasion was taken by Mr.
Lalji Narajji to start the discussion in the
Council with regard to this when some re-
appropriations were being considered. Mr.
Lalji reminded the House that the action
taken was quite in contradiction to the
compromise arrived at on the floor of the
House. Mr. Tomas, Secretary to the Gov-
ernment, put forward a defence which re-
ally served to expose the whole mischief
that was played. He openly said that
Mr. Eel the late Director of Industries
was the only available capable man in the
Presidency and that as the Council resolv-
ed to dispense with his services the whole
Department was abolished. It clearly
shows how it was in a huff that the Civil

REASONS FOR THE CHARKHA.
The "Indian Social Reformer" though
not a non-co-operating paper is a sym-
patheic critic of many phases of this movement
and its reading of the current political
situation is always profound and not
tinged by any bias or prejudice. I am
grieved therefore to see some remarks with
regard to the charkha and spinning in its
issue of the 15th October which do not
correctly represent the facts. Thus it
is stated "even the charkha, spinning on
which for half-an-hour a day by every
Congressman was to be the condition of
their suspension (suspension of boycotts) has
reached into the background, notwithstanding
that Mahatmaji did his best to keep
it intact by spinning even to the last day
of his fast." Those who are responsible
for the collection of yarn at different places
know that the Charkha has not reached
in the background but it has formed
attention on it as much as on the Hindu-
Moslem unity. It is a trail, feeble wooden
structure which can be crushed to splinters
by any decent sized spinner manufactured
in Birmingham, but its power and poten-
tiality are immense and it has come to
stay. No industrial revolution has been
worked out without opposition and just as
people were opposed to harnessing steam
for traffic, they will be opposed to any
revival of the spinning wheel. The human
mind is naturally conservative and will
oppose new ideas, whether they are meant

(Continued in Column 4.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1924.

3

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 8 AND 10.

SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

REFERENCE HOLIDAY MATINEES.

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

Episodes Three and Four

"THE DANGER TRAIL"

AND

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

in **"LILLY OF BLOOMSBURY."**

CINEMA AT 4-30 and 6-30 p. m.

"BHAGIRATH GANGA."

EMPIRE THEATRE

DAILY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE PRIMITIVE LOVER"

Starring CONSTANCE TALMADGE.

EMPRESS THEATRE

AMUSEMENTS.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To all the Hindu Patrons of the

WEST-END

Cinema—and to the whole Hindu Community and to the
Mercantile Community.

TO-NIGHT

The Great Love Drama in Real Life.

THE LOVES OF

Economic & Financial Review.

POLITICS AND TRADE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

It is one of the favourite pleas of re-
actionaries and stay-at-home people
that all the agitation for political ad-
vance is a mere waste of time and
energy. Service denied the Council and even the
Minister and the Council after getting the
discharge from the lips of one of the prin-
cipal parties to the quarrel, quietly accepted

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

The only statistical fact of importance brought to light last week was the census report of domestic consumption during August. In that month the mills of the United States spun up 357,455 bales, as compared with 492,493 bales in 1923 and 526,389 bales in 1922. Mill stocks August 31st were but 552,669 bales which is the smallest on record since 1911, writes Theo. H. Price in Commerce and Finance.

The consumption figures were given a bullish interpretation and it may be that they were responsible for the ensuing decline which carried futures well below 22 cents. But the small consumption in August was probably as much due to the difficulty of obtaining cotton as it was to the poor demand for goods, and when the market went below 21 1/2 cents for December delivery some large buying orders were executed for account of a few dealers and spinners who are in the minority in believing that cotton is reasonable at under 22 cents.

Whether they are right or wrong remains to be seen, for there has already been a time when public opinion in regard to the demand and the supply was more divided than at present.

The government guess has of course crystallized sentiment in regard to the crop but there are some very good judges who think that estimates of 13,000,000 bales are excessive and there is an even wider difference of opinion concerning the consumption.

Accepted at their face value, the reports that come from New England would indicate that the cotton manufacturing business in that region is moribund. But those who know anything of the Yankee's pluck do not take much stock in his self-disparagement.

Manchester advices are also inconsistent. The press cables say that the Master Spinners Federation has decided to continue short time operators until December but private letters and cables tell of a distinct revival in trade and India is so prosperous that she has become a large buyer of silver in the United States at 69 3/4 cents an ounce.

In the South the spinners seem to be "sawing wood" and saying nothing, but one or two mills are said to be running night and day.

It may be that fearful reports that come from New England are intended to pave the way for a general reduction in wages. Such a reduction has in fact been ordered in one or two establishments and although it has provoked protest no strikes have as yet been attempted.

Within reasonable limits the farmers are in position to determine the price at which this season's cotton crop will be sold. Ten years ago when the Cotton Exchange was closed and the world was being brought to "buy a bale" twelve cents was supposed to represent average cost of producing cotton.

Now it is alleged that it cannot be produced for less than 25 cents. If this be true, then 22 cents is too low and those who own cotton and take this view may do well to hold it. For the only thing that stands out at present is that the South is able to protect itself. It has the money. It has the warehouses and it has the co-operative organizations. There is no reason why it should surrender the product of its toil for less than it is worth and as long as it continues to sell, the world will assume that it is satisfied, though it may not be contented, with the price it is getting.

Certain Southern Senators who have announced that they will urge the passage of a bill prohibiting trading in cotton futures will do well to compare what the South was able to get for its cotton during the period above referred to when the futures markets were closed, with its value since the New York and New Orleans Exchanges were reopened.

As indicating the foreign attitude toward cotton at present prices it is worth noting that the Egyptian government has intimated that it stands ready to "protect" the Alexandria market in event of a further decline and that the Russian Textile Syndicate is reported to be a large buyer of American cotton for shipment to the Russian mills it represents.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN HYDERABAD (Deccan)

The Hyderabad Agency, for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been transferred to—
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LD.
Chaderghat,
HYDERABAD.

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their account or Register Nos. with us while remitting their subscriptions and in any other correspondence to avoid unnecessary delay.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 27.
Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32—steady.
Bar Gold £4-12-2—quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 35 1/16—quiet.

London, Oct. 27.
Rentes 3 per cent 59 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. Cont. nent bought. Quiet.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 16.30
Christiania 31.61
Amsterdam 11.43
Switzerland 23.49
Prague 260.00

London, Oct. 27.
Exchange on London in Paris 86.45
Exchange on London in Germany 18.875.900 nominal.
Exchange on London in Italy 104.50

New York, Oct. 27.
Demand Bills 4.50 12.

DISCOUNT.

London, Oct. 27.
Discount Bank Bills 3 M. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 22 7/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 27.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent, 1929/47 £103 plus 1/2.
Conversion Loan £78 1/2 plus 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £57 1/4 unchanged.
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent £48 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/4 nominal.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. £56 nominal.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 27.
Baretta Russo—63 lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. Sellers 62.
Rozadio Santa Fe—63 lbs. Cargo Jan./Feb. Sellers 63.
Tone:—Argentine Wheat was firmer on higher Liverpool options.
Australian Cargo Paid for January Shipment 63/8. Steady.
Choice White Karachi Dec./Jan. quoted 62
Soft Red Karachi Oct./Nov. Value 61.

METALS.

London, Oct. 27.
English best Selected Copper £ 66 3/4
Standard Copped G.M.B. £ 63 7/8
Copper Braziers £ 84
Yellow Metal £ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter £ 28 1/2
nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £ 17 3/4
London, Oct. 27.
Copper Best English Selected £25.58

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Baga O/N
Dunt. Buyers £24 1/4.
Tone:—Steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net O/D
Sellers 44/3.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Jan/Apl. Done
Sellers 44/6.

London, Oct. 27.
Linseed La Plata Argentine was firmer with moderate trade and closed at £22. Buyers for Oct/Nov. Shipment.
Cottonseed, Bombay was rather easier and closed at £11/5. Sellers for Oct./Nov. Shipment.
Castorseed Bombay was slow and closed at £29 1/8 for November 3 per cent. Shipment to Italy paid.

RAPESEED.

London, Oct. 27.
Terozepore Real Bold £24 3/8. Sellers for Oct./Nov.
Toria £25 Sellers for Oct./Nov.
Brown Cawnore £23 1/2 Oct./Nov. nominal
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Oct/Nov. Shipment at £24 1/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Nov./Dec. Shipment to Hull at £22 and for Jan./Feb. Shipment at £21 1/2. In Castorseed Bombay 3 per cent basis November Shipment to Venice at £29 1/8. In Wheat Casco, Australia for Jan. Shipment at 63/9.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 27.
Karachi Oct./Nov. Sellers 46/3.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Oct. 28.
After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day a substantial advance of 125 to 131 points in New York futures. The market advanced on speculative and trade buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 17 points up. The advance was due to some buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Veuglar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th instant as under:—
"Market advanced on trade buying, urgent short covering and absence of Southern selling."

In accordance with the sharp advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 463, i.e. Rs. 9 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. Going up to Rs. 463 the values gave way to Rs. 462 on Jobbers selling but again recovered to Rs. 463 on some scattered buying. Around this level on profit-taking and selling by Bazar operators the market declined to Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 462 at 3 p.m.

Fine Omra Dec./Jan. opened at Rs. 443 and gradually declining to Rs. 439 on general selling closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 440. Whilst Omra March opened at Rs. 434 and closed at Rs. 432 at 3 p.m. F.G. Bengal Dec./Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 393. The market was featureless and the volume of business done was small.

The Sewri market is closed to-day. Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Bales. 6,000
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 12 20 Good inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellariadis 25.45

NEW YORK 11 A.M.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
January 22.78
March 23.10
May 23.31

NEW YORK NOON CALL—
January 22.81
March 23.15
May 23.35
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.—
January 22.65
March 23.06
May 23.06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
October 12.89 —.7
December 12.77 —.7
January 12.79 —.8
March 12.85 —.6
May 12.85 —.7
August 12.56 —.5
October 12.10 —.6
EGYPTIANS:—
Nov. 21.60, Jan. 20.10, Mar. 19.40.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS
G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—
October 13.10 plus .14
November 13.05 —.18
December 13.00 —.16
January 13.03 —.16
February 13.03 —.16
March 13.08 —.17
April 13.08 —.17
May 13.08 —.16
June 12.99 —.14
July 12.92 —.12
August 12.73 —.12
September 12.48 —.10
October 12.26 —.10
TONE:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
M.G. Bengal 'Good' 11.40
M.G. Bengal 'Fully Good' 11.80
M.G. Bengal 'Fine' 12.20
No. 1 Omra, 'Good' 11.45
No. 1 Omra, 'Fully Good' 11.95
No. 1 Omra 'Fine' 12.45
M.G. Broach, 'Good' 11.70
M.G. Broach 'Fully Good' 12.10
M.G. Broach 'Fine' 12.50
M.G. Scinde, 'Good' 11.80
M.G. Scinde 'Fully Good' 11.70
M.G. Scinde 'Fine' 12.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
October 23.85 plus .88
November 22.60 —.80
December 21.45 —.65
January 20.85 —.65
February 20.50 —.60
March 20.15 —.55
April 19.90 —.55
May 19.70 —.55
June 19.50 —.55
July 19.30 —.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 27.
COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 81,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to Continent	22,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK.	
December	23.40
January	23.30 plus 1.25
March	23.85 —.1.30
May	24.06 —.1.31
July	23.72
Spot Cotton at	
New York	24.20 —.1.25
Spot Cotton at	
New Orleans	23.35 —.1.20
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:	
January	23.38 —.1.24
March	23.66 —.1.31
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21.
Silver Foreign Mined 70.	

SHARES.

London, Oct. 27.
Hongkong Bank £136.
Chartered Bank £20 1/8
National Bank £44 1/8
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 27.
Fine White Java C and F. Calcutta:—
Nov./Dec. Nominal 22/4 1/2
Jan./Mar. Nominal 22/6
June/July Sellers 19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C and F. Bombay Jan./Mar. Nominal 22/8.
Fine White Java C and F. Karachi Jan./Mar. Nominal 22/8.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 27.
Para Up River Fine, Spot Dec./Jan. 17 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 3/8.
Tone:—Steady without any activity.

THE MAILS.

London, Oct. 27.
The Bombay Mails of the 11th instant have been delivered here to-day.



BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR DEVALI
WITH
T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.



That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."
Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. A. HERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

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Sunday
Edition
or
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SHORT STORY.
WOMAN'S PAGE, ETC.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1981, Bank holiday.
Sphinx Hockey League: Cathedral High School
vs. Instituto-Luso Indiano.

THURSDAY, October 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 1.

The S. S. "Donzola" with the English mails
leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Chan Line S. S. "Maeban" arrived in
London on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society
will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on
Wednesday, the 31st November, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Papers to be read:—"On the Worship of
Indukhina Rava and a Rain God" by Mr. S. S. Chandra
Mitra; and "A Short Account of the Holi Festival" by
Mr. Nirmal Kumar Basu.

DWARKA EDUCATION SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

The Education Society at Dwarka has re-
ceived to open, as usual, the exhibition of
"Maggazines" for the general knowledge of the
public. It is, therefore, requested that a copy
of any magazines or newspapers in Gujarati,
Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, English or in any
other language, intended for the Exhibition,
will be thankfully accepted and entitled to
the public use. All "Maggazines" should be
addressed to Gokaldas Bhimji Dave, Secretary,
Exhibition Committee, Education
Society.

"THE NEW UNITY."

MRS. J. STANNARD'S LECTURE.

We are informed that Mrs. J. Stannard who
recently arrived from Delhi has been requested
to deliver a lecture on Saturday next (the
1st proximo) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
Her subject will be "The New Unity." We
understand she will expound Mahatma Gandhi's
principles from the Bahai international outlook.

TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

On Friday last the members of the staff,
principals and past and present pupils of the
Tutorial High School met together at the
Victoria Theatre (Grant Road) to bid farewell
to their retiring Principal Mr. F. R. Duff
and presented him with an address.
Mr. Duff, one of the Principal of the
school addressing the gathering in suitable
terms, congratulating the retiring Principals
services Mr. Jhaivada was then called upon
to deliver an address in doing which he
explained how the Tutorial School was serving
the educational cause of the youth of the
Bombay Presidency.

VIZAGAPATAM UTKAL SAMAJ.

The following resolutions were passed at
an extraordinary general meeting of the
Utkal Samaj, Vizagapatam held in the
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Town Hall, Vizagapatam
on Wednesday the 22nd October 1924
at 6 p.m. with Sreeman Sri Vikramadeo
Varma Mahasaya in the Chair:-

Resolved that this Samaj is of opinion
that for the moral and intellectual
advancement of the Oriyas it is absolutely
necessary that all the Oriya speaking people
of the Madras Presidency, Central Provinces,
Bihar and Orissa and Bengal should be
brought under one administration, as expedi-
ent as possible.

Resolved that the President of the Samaj
Sreeman Sri Vikramadeo Varma Mahasaya
be and he is authorized to submit a memorandum
embodying the views of the Samaj regarding the amalgamation
of the Oriya speaking tracts and give oral
evidence if necessary before the Phillips-
Duff Commission of enquiry.

LAUDER AND THE JESTER.

Sir Harry will be here next Friday. Now
from a thousand months will pour jests,
hoary and time-honoured, all of which will
be fathered on to the great little artist.

Well, he can hear it. Kings of old had
jesters who sharpened their wits on their
rival masters, under special license. The
public are Sir Harry's jesters, and none en-
voys their jokes more than the man whose
life consists in cracking them himself.

On this point the artist is emphatic. His
"meanness" has become a favorite joke with
a world that realises how untrue would be the
allegation seriously made. This is the out-
come of a physiological necessity felt by the
"many-headed" to localise a generalisation that
all Scotsmen, like all Jews, are mean. What
the statement is of a nation's wit. The lay figure
of the jests of the English speaking world
is an achievement which may well worthy the
pride of a Lauder, even if he were inclined
to become ruffled.

Sir Harry's Bombay season commences next
Saturday at the Excelsior Theatre.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the
Annual Prize Distribution of the Bishop's and
St. Mary's High Schools, Poona, on Monday
(the 27th instant).

CORONER'S COURT.

BAD END OF A HAPPY DAY.

VICTORIA COLLIDES WITH MOTOR CYCLE.

To the long series of motor disasters in
Bombay one more accident was added on
Tuesday evening, but fortunately it did not
result in personal injury to any one save con-
siderable damage to the vehicles. It appears
at about 6.45 p.m. Mr. Ardeshir Dinshaw
Lahore, residing at Khitwadi Cross Lane,
was seated with his wife and two sons in his
private victoria which was being driven by
his eyes along Cuffe Parade, opposite the
Caldwell Station from south to north when
the foot of the Wodehouse Bridge the occu-
pants of the carriage experienced a terrific
jostling and they were thrown over one an-
other. This terrible impact was caused by a
motor cycle with a side car
(No. 7112) occupied by two
Europeans, which came in front of them
without giving notice or warning on the right
side. A big crowd soon gathered on the spot
to witness the accident and many onlookers
went for the police constables, but it took
about ten minutes for two constables to come
on the spot. Seeing two Europeans in the
occupants of the motor cycle one of the con-
stables ran post haste to call a white officer,
but it was not before 7.45 p.m. or nearly after
half an hour that a sergeant from the Colaba
Police Station came for enquiry. The Euro-
peans seemed to be under the influence of al-
cohol and for a long time hesitated to give their
names, but after seeing the police officer
changed their attitude and gave their names
as Dave and Mackey giving the address of
William Jack Road, Colaba. The victoria,
the bridge and spring were seriously
damaged while the front wheel of the motor
cycle was smashed by the collision. Mr.
Couper felt for the accident on the more as on
that day fell one of his sons' birthday and
the family had come for a drive along Cuffe
Parade particularly to spend a happy evening
on the Reclamation to finish festivities of the
auspicious day.

DEATH FROM CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest
on Tuesday touching the death of Ruth Mary
C. a Madras Christian woman residing at
Colaba.

Antoni Paulo (18, daughter of the deceased,
said she lived with her mother and a man
named Balkrishna, a Madras. On the 25th
of 9 p.m. she took her bed. Her mother
had taken liquor. The man (Balkrishna) was
quite drunk. They were going to Balkrishna's
house when he (Balkrishna) proposed to go
by a victoria. Her mother wanted to go by
taxi car. They were quarrelling and when
they were near Grants Building he (Bal-
krishna) gave her a blow on the back with his
hand. He demanded money from her mother
and she gave him Rs. 20. He then struck her
on the left side of the neck with a pen-knife
and then ran away. Her mother was giddy
and was falling down when witness caught
her from behind and put her down gently.
She was taken in a taxi car to the G. T.
Hospital.

Major Alfred Baldwin D'Souza, Resident
House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, stated the
deceased when brought to the hospital was
suffering from severe shock and was con-
scious. Her breath smelt strongly of al-
cohol and she was under the influence of liquor.
She died at 10.40 a.m. on the 26th. There was
a puncture wound 1 inch long, 1 inch broad and
1 inch deep.
The jury returned a verdict of cerebral
haemorrhage.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MILL.

On the 26th instant Geno Yuen, an operative
working in Jamshed Mill at Ferguson
Road, was holding a belt of the machinery of
the mill standing on a plank when the belt
snapped and caught him round the arm.
Geno was whirled round the shafting and ul-
timately was thrown on the floor. He was re-
covered to the J. J. Hospital, but died in a
few hours.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Yuen Ambu (53), a cart driver employed in
the Elephantine Mill, was washing his bul-
locks near the mill tank on Monday morning
when suddenly he lost his balance and fell in
the tank. Some of the mill operatives dived
into the tank and found his body at the bottom
under 8 feet deep water. Life was extinct.
At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the
Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death
by accidental drowning.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

F. S. Rosquino (45), residing at Dholi Talac
was opening an iron safe which was on a
stand on Sunday afternoon and as the safe
was shaky he pulled it towards him and it
fell on his thigh. The safe was raised and it
was found that the thigh was broken. He
was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he
died the next day. Medical evidence showed
that death was due to shock and haemorrhage
following the injuries sustained.
At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the
Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of ac-
cidental death.

SALVATION ARMY HANDLOOM INVENTOR WEDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Staff-Captain Premdas (Frank Maxwell), the
inventor of the Salvation Army patent Swa-
deshi handloom and an improved spinning
wheel, was married to Sub-Captain "Nai"
Mush (Thorne) on the 23rd instant, at the
Salvation Army Hall, Byculla. Commissioner
Jhamband conducted the ceremony. All the
Army uniform and among those present was
Commissioner Mithri (Blowers), the wife of
Commissioner Sukhsingh (Blowers), who was
formerly in charge of the Army's work in
Western India. She was also one of the
speakers.

For a number of years the Army's patent
handloom have held a world's record, being
the widest automatic picking handlooms
having 56 in. respaces. Many of these are
being worked by more ladies, since by means
of the patent cam-picking action the shuttle
is impeded across this wide width with com-
parative ease, the weaver being at liberty to
use both hands. Other automatic-picking
looms are limited to 56 in. or 60 in. widths.
The Staff-Captain has lately produced auto-
matic picking handlooms with 14 in. and
12 in. respaces. These are manufactured at
the Army's workshop, in Sakli Street, By-
culla.

The Staff-Captain is also in charge of the
Released Prisoners' Home, and is a regular
visitor of all the Bombay jails, where he does
his utmost along with other Salvation Army
commandeers to persuade the prisoners to become
pious and good citizens.

Delhi, Oct. 27.—The Maharaja of Burd-
wan arrived here this morning and was ac-
corded a grand reception by members of
the Khatri community who took him in
procession to King George's Avenue in
Raisina where he is now staying. He will
probably remain here till the conclusion of
the labours of the Reforms Committee
which meets on 24th of November. Mean-
while he will also be present at the meet-
ings of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

BELL-CHAIN SYSTEM IN INDIAN JAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian public have been gratified
to hear at last from the Home Member,
Bombay Government, in the Legislative
Council at Poona that the deliberate and
shameful cruelty of enchaining Indian pri-
soners at night in the notorious Yeasur
Jail, has been abandoned after 19 years of
unnecessary tortures in favour of regular
cells.

There is another jail in the Sind Province
called the Nira Gung, where the same bar-
barous system of tying together about 800
human cattles in a row of about a hundred
at night, still prevails.

Will the Director of Information be good
enough to enlighten the public as to how
long the Government of Bombay will be
pleased to continue to inflict this unne-
cessary tortures on Indian prisoners in the
said jail?—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

Forjeet St.,
Oct. 27.

TRIAL FOR SEDITION AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

U. Aisela, a Buddhist monk who was ar-
rested and remained on charge of making a
seditious speech in "Fytche Square," Ran-
goun, was brought to-day before the Dis-
trict Magistrate for trial. After the ex-
amination of the Police Commissioner and
four other witnesses the accused was ex-
amined. He pleaded not guilty. His de-
fence was that he did not deliver any
speech but read out what appeared in the
issue of the Burmese paper "Wunthian" which
was not proscribed.

The District Magistrate reserved judg-
ment.

PLAQUE AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 27.

The plague epidemic which it may be said
has extended throughout the Hyderabad
State shows no sign of abatement. It is
difficult to ascertain the figures from the
districts but the latest local returns for
Hyderabad and Secunderabad show total
attacks of 3,429 and deaths 2,509. Many
cases are occurring even in the health
camps.

Sir Lennox Russell, the Resident, accom-
panied by the Commissioner Magistrate yester-
day visited the various health camps in
Secunderabad and also the isolation hospi-
tal and made detailed enquiries. The Civil
Court has been closed for a month as also
the schools. The Osmania University and
the Nizam College at Hyderabad have also
been closed. Business is utterly dislo-
cated. Indian merchants fearing to visit their
town premises and the prospects are ex-
ceedingly gloomy. Some prominent doc-
tors are of opinion that the epidemic has
come to stay for many months.

GAMBLING AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 27.

Gambling is again rife in Amritsar.
Last night the Sub-Inspector, Mr. Nathan-
lal raided the house of Lala Parmamand,
a local 'raja' in Hell Bazar and arrested
some sixteen prominent persons who were
caught red-handed. Among those arrested
are Lala Parmamand, Lala Madhoram,
Bullion merchant, Lala Devachang, son of
Sri Gopaladas, Sardar Basantsingh, Lala
Motiram, a merchant, Babus Anandaram
and Multanrai of the Supreme Depot, and
Lala Sahibdev, retired Sub-inspector of
Police. Nearly Rs. 3,000 in cash were
found on their persons. They have been
left off on bail and will be tried under the
Gambling Act.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 27.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived
here yesterday and left after a few hours.
He conversed with some of the Akali lead-
ers, presumably in connection with the Gur-
dwara Bill which the Pandit is framing.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of the donors to
the above-mentioned fund opened by Mrs.
Bapsee Sabavala:-

1st:—Instrument:-

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda Rs. 3,000;
Cotton Merchants Mucadum Association
Rs. 1,500; Mr. Byramji R. Jijiboy Rs. 500
Sir Ratan Tata Charity Trust Fund Rs.
500; Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir K. B. Mehta
Rs. 201; Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir D. D. D.
Rs. 201; Justice Mr. D. F. Mulla Rs. 101;
Premchand Raychand Rs. 101; Mr. K. A.
Glaswala Rs. 100; Mr. C. P. Wadia Rs. 100;
Mr. M. R. Billimoria Rs. 100; Mr.
Pestomji Kapadia Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs.
P. R. Dubash Rs. 101; Mrs. Manecklal
Jehangir Rs. 51; Mr. Lalbhoy Kallian-
bhoy Rs. 51; In sacred memory of Ruttonji
J. Dubash Rs. 51; Mr. and Mrs. Dara
Mirja Rs. 50; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Karaka
Rs. 50; Mr. Meyer Nessim Rs. 25; Mr.
Karamchand Jagjivan Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian
Lady Rs. 15; Mr. Eruch Rs. 3; Total Rs.
7,925.

The above sum is to be utilised "only"
towards the reconstruction of the houses of
the distressed and only in the district of
"Malabar." The 2nd instalment will ap-
pear hereafter. It is to be hoped that
other donations however large or small,
will quickly follow and that the Hindus
of Bombay will start their New Year by
supporting this most deserving cause.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson this
evening performed the opening ceremony
of the new buildings of the Depressed
Classes Mission Society in Poona City. The
Society has incurred an expenditure of Rs.
112,000 on these new buildings out of which
Government has contributed Rs. 87,000.

In the course of an interesting speech to
a large gathering present at the ceremony
His Excellency the Governor said that those
interested in the political progress of India
could not afford either to neglect the inter-
ests of these communities or to uphold the
view that the Depressed Classes should
remain in the position of servitude for ever.
Since the existence of a large section of
the community which is denied not only
equality of status but even equality of op-
portunity must always be a powerful argu-
ment in the hands of those who would op-
pose the claim of India to equality with the
other nations of the world. Those who
claim equality for themselves said the Gov-
ernor must be prepared to concede equality
to others. It came as a surprise to him
therefore to find that the system of segrega-
tion had been in force in the Deccan for
many centuries and was by custom and
practice to all intents and purposes still in
force and yet here to-day he had the actual
experience of walking through the Bhokar-
wadi, one of the areas in which the Depres-
sed Classes of Poona lived, apart from all
other communities.

In regard to the disappointment expres-
sed at certain remarks attributed to him
on the subject of the efficiency in the pub-
lic services he reminded them that govern-
ment had responsibilities towards the whole
people of the Presidency. There were cer-
tain minimum qualifications which must be
possessed by those who wished to enter the
Public Services. It remained for the
young men therefore to fit themselves for
the higher position in society which they
desired to reach. Before concluding His
Excellency commended the devoted work
which Mr. V. R. Shinde and so many
others had performed in helping the Depres-
sed Classes.

YEOTMAL SWARAJ PARTY.

SPINNING FRANCHISE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 28.

The Yeotmal District Swaraj Party in
its meeting held this morning has adopted
a resolution emphatically protesting against
the proposed spinning franchise for the
membership of the Congress and request-
ing Pandit Mohanlal Nehru not to accept it
on any condition. In the opinion of the
Party the acceptance of the spinning fran-
chise means a serious menace to the politi-
cal existence of the Congress.

COL. CRAWFORD AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

Col. Crawford speaking at the Madras
branch of the European Association pointed
out that the European Association was
in no way anti-Indian. It stood not for
any selfish motive. Before closing Col.
Crawford observed that the communal
organisations though often declared to be
necessary to a certain extent and Col.
Crawford was of opinion that in the transi-
tional stage of the reforms India would be
properly served by the communal organisa-
tions.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Lahore
under date October 28:-

Yesterday was an eventful day in Lahore.
Hindus celebrated Diwali, Arya Samajists
observed Swami Dayanand's anniversary
and Muslims held their Educational Con-
ference. Arya Samajists and suppressed
classes went in processions singing hymns.
Honnas, bhajans and orations were given in
the Arya Samaj Hall, Mahatma Hansraj
leading. At the Muslim Educational Con-
ference, Dr. Kitchlew presided on Sunday.
and Sir Shah yesterday. Yesterday the
topic of discussion was whether Muslims
should have an engineering, technical or
science college when Sahibzada Aftabkhan,
Aga Saifdar Abdul Quadir and others spoke
and it was resolved to expend the science
section of the Islamia College for which
Rs. 60,000 were subscribed.

Madras, October 27th.—Dr. Annie Besant
who has been invited by His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, Chancellor of the Mysore
University, to deliver the address at the
forthcoming annual convocation of the
University to be held on Wednesday 29th
October left for Mysore.—A. P.

The sacred place of Gokarn witnessed
an interesting function on the last Dasara
festival day, when Rao Bahadur Kaimatur,
District Deputy Collector Kanara, formally
opened the new building of the Shrinadi
Sitabai Nagarath Dispensary, in the
presence of a large assembly.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

STILL IN INDIFFERENT HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Lala Lajpat Rai who is still in in-
different health, though much improved
than before declined to express any opinion
as regards the Bengal arrests and the New
Ordinance owing to reasons of his weak
and invalid health.

REPRESSION WILL FAIL.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Secretary of the
Parsi Rajakia Sabha, Bombay, who has
arrived here in connection with the sale of
Khadder said repression has always failed
in Bengal, as elsewhere and that the policy
of reconciliation is the only effective reme-
dy for the discontent and consequent revo-
lutionary activities.

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Once more Lord Reading and his
Government is on the field and the honour
of India is again being challenged by him.
What is the country going to do and
what is the Congress going to do? Ben-
gal leaders had in the fitness of things
decided upon to observe Saturday as a
Hartal Day and Sir, I think the whole
country should be upon its legs and declare
Saturday as an All-India Hartal Day. Not
only that but public meetings should be
at once convened on that evening and the
action of Lord Reading's Government.

The All-India Congress Committee should
at once meet and discuss the situation; and
setting aside all the political and other dif-
ference of opinion should stretch a help-
ing hand to the Swarajist brothers without
delay. The Bengal Ordinance is an open
challenge to every self-respecting Indian and
it should be taken up by all without a
moment's notice. In all the legislative
bodies in India, the Swarajists and other
patriotic leaders should at once force the
hands of Government to release the M.L.C.'s
and other workers who are under arrests.—
Yours etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum, Oct. 27.

MANCHESTER'S JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

A table of statistics set out in the tenth
annual report of the Juvenile Employment
Bureau of the Manchester Education Com-
mittee indicates the extent of the activities during
the year ending July 31 last.

A satisfactory feature of the statistics is
that the total number of "vacancies notified"
and "juveniles placed" is considerably higher
than the previous year's figures, the number
of "vacancies notified" for 1924 being 4,887,
compared with 3,631 in 1923, and of "vacancies
filled" 4,221, compared with 2,856 in 1923.
The number of fresh registrations amount to
9,946, of Manchester applicants placed with-
in the city 3,745, of Manchester applicants
placed outside the city 93, of applicants from
outside the city placed in Manchester 383,
and of "first placings" 1,713.

"Not the least important part of the work"
the report continues, "is concerned with the
continued education of the applicants. Every
boy and girl is encouraged to attend a course
of instruction at evening schools. Free
admission forms are provided, and a copy is
given to every child."

MYTHICAL RAJAH AT WEMBLEY.

OFFICIALS HOAXED.

A hoax was perpetrated at the British Em-
pire Exhibition, in mail week, late in the
evening a man in Indian dress, speaking
broken English, called at the terminus of the
"never-stop" railway and, presenting his card,
explained that he was the secretary of the
"Rajah of Bharabur," who, he said, was
then dining at the "Lincolls." "His Serene
Highness" was desirous of travelling on the
railway to the Stadium, and wished to have
a special car for his party.

Cushions and other comforts were obtained,
and the "Rajah," accompanied by seven ser-
vants, made the journey in a special car,
inspiration was aroused later, and news was
received that the "Rajah" and his followers
were taking part in a fancy dress parade at
the grand dance pavilion.

Attendees from the railway hurried to
the pavilion. A heated scene followed. Sub-
sequently the "Rajah" and his companions
apologised and paid the fare.

It is stated that the success of the hoax
was due to the fact that those taking part
were well-known figures in the theatrical
world.

The Golden Jubilee of the Brinknall
College will be celebrated on Monday and
Tuesday, 12th and 13th January 1925. The
programme will consist of sports to past
and present students, social gathering, pub-
lic meeting presided over by an Old Boy
and variety entertainments. Subscriptions
may be sent to Mr. K. Narasimha Pai,
Chemistry Lecturer, The College, Erna-
kula. A detailed programme will be pub-
lished in the papers about the middle of
December. Old boys are requested to
communicate their addresses to the Joint
Secretaries, Jubilee Committee, The College,
Ernakulam.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. (3) BEAT WEST YORKS (0).

The Central Branch Young Men won their
first League match against the West Yorks
on Tuesday evening by three goals to nil.
The Military men were by no means a negli-
gible lot and played a dashing game. The
goal kept by Barnes prevented the
Yorks from scoring. Exchanges were fairly
even in the first half except that the Y. M.
C. A. second line defence missed badly on
several occasions. Fortunately their half line
was pretty sound. The West Yorks had a
staying forward line, but finished badly.
Holmes who led the Yorks' attack sent a few
hot shots to Barnes who conceded several
goals. McMahon shot the first goal though
Spilling was mainly responsible for the open-
ing. The goals stopped the first half and Mc-
Mullen had no difficulty in pushing the ball
back into the net. A few minutes later
Spilling netted a second goal of a long pass
from the left. One more goal was added to
the Y. M. C. A. score in the second period.
Spilling again being the scorer. The Yorks
made several dashes and extended the Y. M.
C. A. defence, but Barnes was not to be
caught napping. The Y. M. C. A. attacking
line was handicapped by the absence of
Green and only four men ran in and down.
Spilling and Narver distinguished them-
selves by their neat game and the half backs
must be congratulated on their staying power
against a heavy lot like the Yorks.

The teams were:-
Y. M. C. A.—Barnes, McLean and J.
Evans; Gerrard, Jeonizini and White; Mc-
Mullen, E. Carter, Spilling and Narver.
West Yorks:—Kest, Boxton and Jones;
Smith, Gordon and Foulstone; Calvert, Dick-
son, Holmes, Tyerman and Porter.
Referee:—Messrs. L. C. Smith and S. Bhat-
tacharjee.

TODAY AT 5.15.

Cathedral H. S. vs. I. L. I.

BOMBAY GYM ATHLETIC MEETING.

ITALIT

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From 21st October to 5th November.

Daily opened from 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m. except on Sundays.

ADMISSION 4 ANS.

NOTICE.

To-day being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper tomorrow.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1924.

THE NEW YEAR.

To-day is the Hindu New Year day. It is a traditional day of rejoicings in which all India shares. A subject nation, it is true, is a nation in sorrow like a man afflicted with a fell disease who cannot experience the joy of life until the malady is removed. But just as even a patient has his moments of calm relief, so has a nation in subjection its intervals of joy when it realises that the trials and tribulations attendant on a struggle for freedom have their compensations not less satisfying than the glories of freedom itself. The nation experiences this unutterable joy to-day in that spontaneous gathering together of all parties in one unmistakable response to the challenge of the Viceroy's Tsarist decree. Moments such as this, when the nation speaks with one mind, are most opportune for "looking before and after" so that the process may help the translation of the unity of mind into unity of action. The year that has passed, poor though it has been in achievements, has been rich in experience. At the beginning of the year, sick of division of counsel among the leaders leading to deadlock in work, the country was anxiously awaiting a move forward at the Coconada Congress. The Coconada Congress gave the right lead. But, except for the fact that the Swaraj Party was enabled by the Coconada decision to begin its battle on the bureaucratic citadel in earnest, the Constructive Programme of the Congress continued to remain a programme still to be carried out.

In the meanwhile, the nation was roused from its apathy by the shock of the sudden news of the Mahatma's operation. The instinctive and unique demonstration of anxiety and love for the Mahatma made his further incarceration impossible. The Government for once bowed to the people's wishes and on the release of the Mahatma a new hope was born. The Swarajists in the Assembly and in the C. P. and Bengal acquitted themselves magnificently in carrying out their part of the programme and their achievement would have been more remarkable but for the fact that, thanks to the division in the Congress, they had to contest the elections at very short notice and with insufficient preparations. They tore the mask off the face of diarchy and demonstrated that whether a Labour or a Die-Hard Premier ruled in England India must expect nothing from her rulers except what she can extort by the pressure of a united nation determined to be free. While unceasing efforts were being made to bring about this pressure by co-ordinating the forces of the two parties in the Congress, the country was suddenly attacked by a new foe in the shape of Hindu-Muslim dissensions. It was not long before the nation experienced the depth of its degradation in the outbreaks of communal fanaticism at Delhi and Gulberga, Lucknow and Kohat. From these depths the self-imposed fast of the Mahatma raised it to the high level of toleration, goodwill and generous surrender which marked the achievements of the Unity Conference. Having exorcised the evil spirit of communal dissensions the country was looking forward to the rally of all parties under a common flag at Belgaum.

But the rally has come much earlier and the credit for it is due to the disastrous blundering of Lord Reading who, if he had been

endowed with an authentic spark of statesmanship, would have utilised the new spirit of goodwill and tolerance generated by the Delhi Congress for hastening a permanent reconciliation between India and England. For, he knows only too well—the ungrudging acknowledgment has been made in the statement that he has issued—that to no-one is violent crime, however patriotic its motive, more abhorrent than to Congressmen who are pledged to non-violence and no-one has more successfully stamped it out than they. And he cannot be unaware of the fact that if anarchical crime has raised its head, it is because those supporting or resorting to it have begun to feel that non-violence, which is the sheet-anchor of the Congress, has failed. The inference that because non-violence has failed, violence is justified is an unwarranted one and is unacceptable to every right-thinking Indian, but who can deny that the present temporary failure of the movement for Indian freedom has been solely due to the self-regarding and obstinate refusal to do the just and right thing by this country? The bureaucracy, therefore, merely indulges in cruel cant when to suit its purposes it refers to the unanimity of all political parties in condemning violence. For a Government, genuinely in sympathy with the aspirations of the people, would have mobilised all the potent forces in the country on its side by taking the right remedy for the situation unanimously suggested by the representatives of the people and thus scotched the incipient movement of violence. But the Government of Lord Reading have made a different choice—a choice determined by considerations other than the true interests of the country and one which, in its execution, is calculated to paralyse the entire political life of the country, by a concentrated attack against its most active and most successful section, under the pretext of rounding up the terrorists. The choice leaves no alternative for the people than to fight on two fronts—against the menace of the onslaught on their fundamental liberties as well as the cult of violence which has found adherents amongst themselves. This two-fold struggle must be carried on unceasingly and vigorously, no matter how heavy the sacrifices involved. For, nothing truly valuable has ever been achieved without suffering and India must go through the ordeal of suffering once again to vindicate at once her right to freedom and the matchless efficacy of non-violence. It is not Bengal alone that is on trial but all India. As Maulana Shaikat Ali has stated in his characteristic manner, "we sink or swim together" and in this struggle there can be no "No-Changer, Swarajist, Liberal, Moderate, Brahmin or Non-Brahmin." The President of the Congress has, therefore, done well to call a conference of the leaders of all parties to discuss the situation and to concert measures to deal with it. It must be the New Year's resolve of every one of us not only to wish success to this Conference but to carry out, to the best of individual capacity, its decision.

POLICE VAGARIES.

The Police often assume an attitude of injured innocence when their conduct is criticised, but if they consider the facts of their irresponsible control and continual excesses, they should be able to understand the reasons of public distrust. The Police seem determined to be a necessary evil prone to develop the side of evil while they could be agents of positive good; they let the public live as if by sufferance and look upon the liberty of individuals as the chance-residue of the powers they are pleased to exercise against them. We published yesterday the full text of the judgments in Jaderdeo Ramsamer Tewari and others vs King-Emperor—a case of some importance as it establishes the freedom of the subject against the vagaries of the Police. As against the rights of Habeas Corpus enjoyed in England, our security is somewhat shadowy, but in the case we have mentioned there is a warning to the police which it would be profitable to observe. Jaderdeo and his two brothers complained to the High Court that they had been illegally arrested by the Commissioner of Police 17th September last. They were detained without ostensible cause and after some days the Police divulged the view that they were undesirable foreigners to be deported upon the orders of Government. The "foreigners" did not come from Lapland or Timbuctoo and smuggle themselves into India. They were born and bred in British territory; they had dairying business in Bombay; and they owned cattle worth more than half-a-lakh, also "foreign" perhaps, but still stabled in Bombay. The Police obviously wanted to get rid of them and so they dug about for fossil regulations and

stray laws. Selecting the Foreigners' Act III of 1864, the Police argued that their ancestral village had been ceded to the Raja of Benares. It is, of course, obvious that since the old homestead passed into the realms of that exalted potentate, they became foreigners liable to expulsion! So much for the subtle speculation behind the manoeuvre. As the foreigners were being detained, they applied to the High Court for protection. The odious part of the story is that the Police did not quite comprehend the law when they arrested the accused, but that is a commonplace. Under the law, the Police Commissioner who arrests the foreigners is bound immediately to report the event to the Local Government, but as it is easier to exercise brawn than brain, the arrest was completed and the report was overlooked. The following provision states the procedure:—"Any officer who has in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) ordered a foreigner to be detained or released on his executing a bond shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government. On the receipt of a report under this sub-section the Local Government shall without any delay either direct that the foreigner be discharged or make an order for the removal of such foreigner in accordance with the provision of Section 3."

The omission to report was noted by the High Court on 26th September and on the formal release of the three brothers the police re-arrested them. Being both dogged and wise this time, they seem to have simultaneously reported the event according to the law. The sequel is a muddle in which the police fumbled like Bob Acres. When the High Court was appealed to by the brothers, their lordships required evidence of their being foreigners. The Advocate-General said that the Crown was trying to get a copy of the "treaty" whereby the village of the applicants had been ceded to the Foreign Power, namely, the Raja of Benares. Adjourning was granted for the Crown to get the momentous treaty or at least some tangible evidence thereof. When the case was again called, the Crown could not go any farther, and the police were pusillanimous and retiring. The High Court found it useless to wait for the evidence of the Crown, and their lordships manifested a laudable sympathy for the three culprits who had become the sport of the Police. Mr. Justice Marten exposed the absurdity of the aggressor bolting from the ordeal:—

I do feel this strongly. We are dealing here with the liberty of the subject. Shortly stated this man accused No. 1 has been under arrest and in the custody of the Police from the 17th September upto day that is nearly a month. The original action taken by the Commissioner of Police in not reporting the matter to Government forthwith after the arrest was in my opinion illegal. That matter was put straight on the 23rd September. But even then a whole fortnight had elapsed and even still, as I have already stated, there is no order from Government.

What could the Local Government do in face of the added ingenuity of the Police to trap three men and to hand them over to Government to banish them? The Court ordered the release of the three men, illegally arrested and illegally detained, but the judgments are far too lenient in regard to the remarks on the police. The Police Commissioner has been ordered to pay the Court costs of the three brothers. The Police have got off cheap, but from the public point of view it is a scandal that the police should be free to play pranks with private citizens and the matter dropped as a misadventure. We are amazed at the p.n.chant of the Police for powers hidden under old and out of the way laws and regulations, when they appear useful for harassing others. The designers of the wicked piece of futility which the High Court has quashed, must have thought it extremely smart of them to exploit the fiction of "foreigners." If the High Court did not know, the three victims might have been kept behind the bars to the chortling delight of their tormentors.

Procedure of this kind illustrates the immense lack of scruple which makes the Police deservedly unpopular. It is the atmosphere of irresponsibility which encourages the police to pervert their powers and harass the public; and why should they hesitate, when the Government themselves do not hesitate to abuse the law and dodge the Courts in the persecution of persons who by their spirited conduct earn official dislike? We believe the Local Government have readily condoned the "error of judgment." To attempt to deprive a local citizen of his liberty on the technical ground that some place far away had been transferred by sale or mortgage or agreement with a princeling or a zemindar, is a mean and wanton thing. That is all the value the Police apparently put upon the freedom of an individual, and the attitude

reveals the reason why the Police and the public are often at cross-purposes. Mr. Montgomerie may praise the purity and rectitude of the policeman as a casual guardian of stray girls, but no policeman would think of a night's residence at the than for his girl-relatives without a shudder. There is too much cant which goes to aggravate too much licence. The High Court has ordered the Commissioner to pay up costs, but where will he pay it from? Not surely his own pocket, because in "errors of judgment," it is the public that pays to soothe the injury borne by itself. That may be mighty convenient for the police, but some M. L. C. will do well to ask the Government as to who paid the costs and as to whether payments out of the pocket of the in-offensive taxpayer is in any way a deterrent punishment to the Police. The case is merely an example of the spirit animating the police and the custom of immunity that edifies them in the spirit! And the police pretend wonder at public distrust.

Notes of the Day.

Cinderella of Education.

In his speech before the Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, His Excellency the Governor made a sympathetic and timely reference to the educational position in Sind. His Excellency recognised that the problem of Sind was a special one owing to the fact that 80 per cent. of the total population there were composed of Mahomedans and that these were educationally far behind their co-religionists on this side of the Presidency. Though the Government have made efforts to improve the conditions, there is much that still remains to be done. As His Excellency admitted "there is still a very wide field to cover." It has been a long-standing grievance of the people of Sind that the interests of the provinces do not receive due consideration at the hands of the Government. Taking as an example higher education, the provincial expenditure on Arts Colleges in Sind is less than 1/21 of that in the Presidency proper, being only Rs. 23,000 as against Rs. 498,000 in the Presidency proper. Sind is the only division of the Presidency which has no Government Arts College. The Sind National College at Hyderabad, which is affiliated to the Bombay University and is a pledge of the people's desire for higher education, is perhaps the only college in the Presidency which does not receive a Government grant. The Government had, in previous years, given an assurance to the College of a grant-in-aid. A Resolution of the Educational Department No. 2971 of 18th August, 1919, stated that "Government will be glad to extend financial assistance to the proposed colleges at Hyderabad-Sind by giving the usual grant-in-aid." But no grant has yet been forthcoming. In the circumstances the people of Sind are justified in complaining that their province is treated as a step-child of the Government.

Efforts of Sacrifice.

The Sind National College is a very valuable educational institution of Sind. It has a large number of Muslim students on its rolls and thus supplies a distinct want. Its efficiency has improved considerably in recent times and since the college maintains a large agricultural farm adjoining its premises, a grant to the institution will be a grant to Muslim education and to an experiment in education which deserves every encouragement. We urge on the Government to take practical steps for showing their interest in the cause of Muslim education in Sind and to translate their promises into action at an early date. Tips they can best do by immediately granting the usual grant-in-aid to the Sind National College, and thus taking their first step towards a liberal and enlightened policy in regard to the education of backward communities. The plea that Mr. Jadhav offered, in reply to a question by Mr. Adwani in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, that the grant was not given on account of financial urgency, can hardly convince the public in view of the waste of money on the Backbay Reclamation and of the revelations contained in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee and the letter of the Auditor-General.

Rallying the Moderates.

With consummate effrontery, British journals are calling upon Indian Moderates to support the terrorist policy of hunting the "anarchists" and smashing the Swarajists. The "Manchester Guardian" thinks, like the "Englishman", that the duty of the Moderates is to stand by the Government and encourage them in their infamous administration of the Ordinance. We do not believe there is any decent Moderate who can be flattered by the appeal. Lord Reading did not consult them, and surely it is not open to him to expect support for a policy of panic and vindictiveness. We have heard that cels get used to being flayed alive and junkers imagine that Indians are in the same condition. Lord Lytton, no doubt, means to insult the Bengal Council with proposals for enforcing the decree, but why should he drag the Council into details while the rule of

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS.

(LINIAN)

We wish a happy new year to our Hindu brothers and sisters who celebrate to-day throughout this land and abroad the inauguration of the new Vikram Year 1981. The Vikram era is said to have been begun in commemoration of a striking victory achieved by the all powerful Emperor Vikram over the foreign yavanas. Within a few hundred years however the Aryan Empire reached the zenith of its glory only to lapse into inevitable decay and decline and every Vikram Year since then has witnessed the rise and fall of a few great empires and the interine strifes and struggles of most of the petty Kingdoms into which India was very soon divided, till at last all were engulfed into the abyss of slavery imposed by a foreign power. How strange indeed that a festival of national conquest and glory should continue to be observed by a great community which is groaning under the tyranny of the foreign yavanas! We wonder how few Hindus give a thought to-day to the sacred memory of the might and prowess of their great hero and even faintly aspire to revive the past glories of individual freedom and national Swaraj?

Dewali.

The Dewali holidays and the Festival of Lights held for their observance, may also be viewed in another way. The blaze of lights is said to be reminiscent of a similar festival observed by the people of Aryadha in honour of the arrival of their beloved King and Queen, Rama and Sita from distant Lanka, the home of Sita's captivity after an enforced absence of fourteen years. The festival has been variously interpreted as observed in memory of the first conquest of Ceylon by an Indian Emperor or of the more primitive conquest of earth by the hoe and the plough. Here again the shadow remains, while the substance is gone. For the crackling fireworks and the gorgeous illuminations only serve as a cruel mockery of the sorrow of our servitude and even the lapse of our hands into the tale of harsher sorrows. Would that the dazzling lights around us kindled the heavenly spark in our hearts and inspired us to greater and more persistent efforts to emulate the departed glory of mighty ancestors!

Threatening Clouds.

Even apart however from these recent memories, our rejoicings to-day are unfortunately marred by a forbidding combination of the most dismal circumstances.

(Continued on page 8.)

terrorism has been launched over their heads? The Council will do well to have all the responsibility to Government who want apparently to make them accessories after the event. The Bengal bureaucracy was fretting and fuming over its defeat at the hands of the Swarajists, while Lord Lytton was nourishing grievances over his reflection on Indian women; and now there is an opportunity for a counter-stroke and a carnival. Every citizen of Bengal is at the mercy of the policeman who can, if he likes, serve the Ordinance without injustice to his own worldly advantage. How on earth British papers shake up their mind to count upon the Moderates in getting on with the terrorism, passes one's understanding. Indian Moderates are not so few as to gloat over the suffering of Swarajists, though British papers have the lurking hope that Moderates would relish it as a party-service and back up the Government in gratitude.

More News Welcome.

The Associated Press gave us lengthy accounts of the Black Ordinance, but it is telling us very little of the demonstrations of protest and the union of political parties in India to fight the terror. Possibly it proposes to make a special news service out of the occasion on very special terms; but time passes and the public are eager to know about the political effects of the thunderbolt in Bengal. There is another little incident they might have sent over the wires. When Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Ghuznavi dined in high company and expatiated on their downfall, the speeches were well broad-casted, with a full service of the aspersions against Swarajists. Concurrently with that policy, the Associated Press should have acquainted us with the sensational allegations made last Saturday by Mr. Abdul Palawan, M.L.C., in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. Mr. Palawan produced a letter purporting to come from Mr. Fazlul Huq in the days of his Ministry. In that letter, Mr. Huq asks Mr. Palawan to rope in nine members in the Council; reward, a Ministership. The evidence certainly deserved the notice of the Associated Press at Calcutta where they are easily impressed by fables against Swarajists. The Calcutta office is so tepid over Indian interests that it forgot to tell us of the civic reception to Pandit Motilal and others, and belittled the demonstration against Lord Lytton on that poor's anniversary on Indian women. Now all eyes are turned on Bengal and the public will deem it a favour if the Associated Press there deviates into a more liberal service of Indian news. They cannot pretend that the present quality of news is due to official censorship.

"ANOTHER GUNPOWDER PLOT."

MARE'S NEST OF 'RED' REVOLUTION.

PREMIER EXPLAINS.

CHARGE OF DELAY DENIED.

LONDON, Oct. 27. In a speech at Cardiff, to-day, Mr. MacDonald said the election started with the mare's nest of the "Workers Weekly" case, and it was likely to finish with the mare's nest of a great Russian Red plot. (Laughter). The assertion that, when Government was refusing enquiry into the "Workers Weekly" case, ramifications of Communist activity in Britain were far more serious than the House of Commons and the country were allowed to know, was a malicious untruth. The facts were Government was defeated on 8th October. This Red plot letter did not find its way to the Foreign Office till 10th October, and it was not put into the Department until 14th October. It was sent to me at Manchester on 15th October, and I received it on 16th October. I wrote a minute that greatest care must be taken in discovering whether it was authentic, and, if so, it must be published immediately.

In the meantime, while other investigations were proceeding to discover its authenticity, a draft letter to Mr. Rakovsky should be prepared so that when and if its authenticity was established no time should be lost in protesting to the Soviet Government. My minute was received by the Department on 17th October. A trial draft was sent to me on 21st at Aberavon for observations: I was absent at my son's constituency, and I did not receive it until 23rd October. I altered the draft on 24th October, and sent it back in an altered form expecting it to be returned to me, with proofs of authenticity. But it was published that night. (Cries of shame). I make no complaints. The Foreign Office and everyone of my colleagues know that I won't tolerate this propaganda. (Cheers).

"ANOTHER GUN-POWDER PLOT."

On account of my known determination to stand firmly by the agreement and the Treaty, as though they were holy writs when my signature was attached, they assumed they were carrying out my wishes in taking immediate steps to publish the whole affair. They honestly believed that the document was authentic and acted on that belief. If they acted precipitately what is the accusation against us. "Why don't newspapers say we too were in great haste"? If the Foreign Office had been in either Tory or Liberal hands that letter would have taken weeks to get through various sieves. Rapidity of action, the businesslike way of handling things, and Government's determination to stand no nonsense are conspicuous examples of the new way of conducting foreign affairs. If Mr. Zinovieff's letter is a forgery it shows the amount of the scoundrel plot with which we are surrounded. My experience has made it impossible for me not to be suspicious. If it is genuine, depend upon it that so long as there is the Labour Government, and I am responsible for it, it will handle, with firmness and determination, every attempt of an outside power to interfere in our internal affairs. Mr. MacDonald continued describing as lies the "wonderful stories" of newspapers as regards the progress of the document through the post office to the Foreign Office and said it was an eleventh hour attempt to outangle Government to get the election right over with a cloud of suspicion overhanging the country.

"I am the most innocent man of the lot of you. I was out of London, and had to get information which is still coming in. Because I am going to probe into this thing to its roots it will be my first job when I return to London to discover how this thing originated and who is behind it and you will get the whole story. Mr. MacDonald wanted to know how a certain London newspaper which was priding itself on having forced the Government's hands came to have a copy of the letter or how Conservative headquarters, which for days have been talking of springing a mine under Government's feet, became possessed of the letter. As far as I know the letter may have originated anywhere. How can I, a simple, honest-minded person avoid the suspicion that the whole thing was a political plot, another gunpowder plot. (Laughter). The matter was not in any way finished. Until it was finished the best thing is to leave it with Government."

LEAFIELD, Oct. 27.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech at Cardiff, made a strong protest against the political use made of the Zinovieff matter by

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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MOSUL QUESTION.

BRITISH VIEWPOINT.

FETHI BEY'S CONTENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Brussels.—M. Hymans presided to-day, at the opening of the Council of the League to consider the Mosul question. M. Briand represented France. Lord Parmoor said Britain regarded the undertaking given by Britain to Turkey at Geneva, on 30th September as a repetition of the undertaking in the Treaty of Lausanne, involving an obligation on Turkey to abstain from any action modifying the *status quo* which existed on 24th July 1923. He contended that the present situation had produced the most deplorable effect upon the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the area in question, and said there would be a grave danger of disturbances if it continued. It was essential for the credit of the League and the proper accomplishment of local enquiries which must precede the fixing of the frontier by the Council of the League that the reciprocal undertakings should be loyally observed.

Fethi Bey, Turkey, replying, agreed that the *status quo* to be observed was that of July 1923, but contended that the British claim went beyond the conditions then existing. Any localities occupied by the British since then ought to be immediately evacuated. Turkey was of opinion that the real frontier was that which was defined by the Treaty of Sevres.

Lord Parmoor and Fethi Bey finally both agreed to accept the decision of the Council which thereupon asked M. Branting to draft a report and adjourned till Wednesday.—Reuter.

AID TO SUFFERING HEDJAZES.

KING FUAD'S DONATION TO RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Cairo.—In response to an appeal of King Fuad to the Egyptian Red Crescent for the succour of the suffering inhabitants in the Hedjaz, a subscription list has been opened. King Fuad has subscribed a thousand pounds (Turkish).—Reuter.

and nineteen to one against a Labour majority but Mr. MacDonald's final appeal to the nation says "At the end of the hardest fight I have ever known signs of Labour victory are unmistakable.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS & ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A Commission of the Trade Union Congress which was previously arranged to proceed to Russia on November 6 to investigate conditions there, announces that it will simultaneously accept M. Zinovieff's invitation to investigate the authenticity of the letter.—Reuter.

A DOCUMENT OF MENACING IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Baldwin speaking at Sheffield yesterday asked why the Home Secretary of all people was kept in ignorance of the Zinovieff letter.

Mr. Asquith at Paisley said he had had never known such a mystery in forty years of his political life. It was incredible that a document of such menacing importance shouldn't be circulated to Cabinet members before its publication.—Reuter.

ZINOVIEFF'S DISCLAIMER.

LETTER A FABRICATION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Moscow.—M. Zinovieff in a statement to the Press declares that the alleged letter is a forgery. He has been undergoing cure at Kislovodsk since September 15th and is unable to sign any official letter. He says, about the alleged instructions to the military action of the British Communist Party, that it is nonsense. Such a section does not exist. The party has far more important things to consider than the creation of a British Red Army especially the lack of bringing the masses of British workers. M. Zinovieff undertakes to abide by the decision of the British Trade Union Commission. With regard to the authenticity of the letter he declares it was fabricated in Poland.—Reuter.

MEETING OF ALL PARTIES.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S INVITATION.

REQUISITION FOR SUMMONING ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 28.

The "Hindustan Times" is informed that Maulana Mahomed Ali has called a meeting of the leaders of all Parties in Delhi to discuss the situation created by the promulgation of the Viceroy's Ordinance. It is understood that Pandit Motilalji has been approached regarding requisition for a meeting of the Assembly.

"NOT AGAINST SWARAJISTS."

A REDUNDANT MEMO FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

An India Office memorandum with regard to the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Order emphasises that the Ordinance is not aimed at the Swarajist movement or any legitimate activities of the members of that movement. It does not affect the lawful interests and activities of any citizen as long as he does not associate himself with the promotion of crimes and violence. Government is determined to preserve from such crimes that public security on which political progress depends and intends to proceed along the lines of political development laid down by Parliament and repeatedly reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government. The Ordinance does not create any new offence but is directed towards more speedy punishment of offenders and more effective prevention of acts already defined as crimes under the Ordinary Laws.—Reuter.

MANY ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

QUEENSTOWN SHOOTING ECHO.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

There were many arrests in Dublin this morning following detective raids in search of the men wanted in connection with the shooting of the British soldiers at Queenstown.

(It was reported from Queenstown on March 22nd that a large high-powered motor car containing four men dressed as Free State officers drove to pierhead at seven in evening and without warning opened fire from a machinegun on a party of about fifty people mostly British soldiers).—Reuter.

WAR IN CHINA.

WU-PEI-FU'S LATEST.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Tientsin.—Wu-pei-fu has arrived here. He has sent a message to the diplomatic corps denouncing Fengyusiang as a traitor. The message says Wu-pei-fu is assembling an army of a hundred thousand to eliminate Feng and restore order.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MARINES GO TO PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Tientsin.—Marines from the American cruiser "Huron" landed at Taku and left immediately for Peking.—Reuter.

IMBRIE MURDER ECHO.

AMERICAN NOTE TO PERSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Teheran.—According to the newspaper, "Iran", the American Legation has handed Government a Note relating to the punishment of persons convicted of complicity in the murder of Major Imbrie. The Note states that, if the necessary measures are not ordered, the relations between America and Persia will assume a new aspect.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SOVIET.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Paris.—Government will announce the official recognition of the Soviet Government this evening.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The following is the result of a football match played in the League on Monday: Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare 3, Plymouth 1.—Reuter.

New York.—The issue of a 30 million dollars Swedish Government bonds was over-subscribed shortly after the lists were opened.—Reuter.

Perth.—In the second cricket match between M. C. C. and Western Australian the former won by an innings and 190 runs.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 28.—Cambridgeshire scratchings:—Finger Print was scratched at nine to day.—Reuter.

BENGAL ARRESTS.

TOTAL REACHES 72.

MR. DAS' ARREST NOT INTENDED.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN THE COUNTRY.

AN ALL-PARTY APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The latest figures of arrests in Bengal are as follows:—

Under Regulation 3: in Calcutta 15 and Districts 8.

Under the Ordinance: in Calcutta 17 and District 37. Total 72.

An appeal has been issued by prominent Bengali leaders of different political parties to hold public meetings in every town and village all over the country on Friday the 31st instant to consider the present situation in Bengal and to observe a peaceful and complete hartal on Saturday the 1st November.

The "Statesman" reports that Mr. Subas Chandra Bose is afforded every facility in jail for transacting urgent official business connected with the Corporation.

According to an interview given by Mr. Tegart, Police Commissioner, to the "Statesman" Mr. Tegart reassures the public that the Ordinance will only be used against persons whose connection with the Terrorist Party has been definitely established. It will be used for no other purpose. Mr. Tegart also says that there is no foundation for rumours of the intended arrest of Mr. C. R. Das.

FURTHER ARRESTS ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 27.

Sjts Gones Chandra Ghose, Ambica Charan Chakravarty and Ananta Lal Singha, three youngmen were arrested to-day under the Ordinance. Numerous house searches have been made.

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES.

BENGAL LEADERS' MANIFESTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Even from his prison Mr. Subas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, will be allowed to transact urgent official business connected with the Corporation. Dr. J. M. Das Gupta saw the prominent state prisoners, Mr. Bose, Mr. Anil Baran Roy and Mr. Satyendra Mitra in the Presidency Jail.

Sir P. C. Roy, Sir Nidran Sarkar, Dr. P. K. Acharya, Mr. Syam Sunder Chakravarty, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Mr. J. M. Das Gupta, Mr. H. Shurawady, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Mujibur Rahman, Mr. Akram Khan and thirty others in the course of a manifesto say—

The action of the Government in resorting to lawless laws to suppress the alleged violent activities in the province has taken the public of Bengal by surprise. While yielding to none in our anxiety to prevent the violent developments as suicidal to the progress of democratic freedom and the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means, we consider this resurgence of repression as not only a matter of civil liberty but sure to aggravate the popular discontent and strengthen those very forces and as such it must be opposed by every means at the disposal of the people.

This new and anxious situation calls for the union of all shades of political opinion in the province and we must sink all minor differences and stand shoulder to shoulder to meet this menace. In this view, we appeal to the people of this province to hold public meetings in every town and village all over the country on Friday the 31st Oct. to consider the present situation and observe a peaceful and complete hartal on the following day, Saturday the 1st Nov. 1924.

HOW BEST TO MEET THE SITUATION.

A CONFERENCE OF ALL PARTIES SUGGESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 28.

Almost the first thing I did since my move down to Delhi from Simla for winter has been to pay visit to Mahatma Gandhi who received me very cordially. Unfortunately, he was very much fagged out after a protracted conversation with Hakim Ajmal Khan and Moulana Mahomed Ali over the question of arbitration in connection with the Hindu-Muslim relations in Delhi. But Mahatmaji is fast improving in health and to quote his own words is getting better and better day by day. Mr. Dessim told me that Mahatmaji will stay here for a few days more. But the duration of his stay in Delhi

now depends more on the situation that has been created in Bengal than even on the local communal problem.

Indeed, the arrest of prominent Swarajists and Congressmen in Bengal consequent on the promulgation of the new Ordinance by the Governor-General under pretext of rounding up terrorists has dwarfed all other issues and is exercising the minds of all politicians in Northern India. The Swaraj Party conference arranged to be held in Delhi on 31st will probably be postponed to a later date so as to enable all Congressmen to understand the situation better and then face it. Whether the conference of 31st will be postponed or not will however be decided in a day or two, as Mr. C. R. Das will on his journey to Calcutta to-day from Simla confer with Pandit Motilal Nehru at Allahabad. Moulana Mahomed Ali met Mr. C. R. Das last night at Delhi Station and had a short discussion with him. I understand he impressed on Mr. Das to have the Swaraj Party Conference postponed so that there might be shortly convened in Delhi a conference of leaders of all political sections in India with a view to discuss how best to meet the new situation caused by the Government action which is aimed at killing all political life in India. It is not improbable, Mr. Das will confer with Pandit Motilal Nehru on all these points and come to a conclusion. From my conversations with Mr. Das last night, I conclude that he is in favour of the Swarajists holding the conference on 31st. I may add that there is a thought running in the minds of a few Swarajists that a requisition for special session of the Legislative Assembly should be sent to the Governor-General with a view to discussing the whole situation. But there are others who doubt the feasibility and practical utility of such a special session at this time as they think that what is needed at present moment is not discussion with the Legislative Assembly Chamber but outside it.

MADRAS PUBLICISTS' VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

In a special supplement the "Hindu" publishes to-day the opinions of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Ex-judge of the Madras High Court and ex-member of the Assembly, Mr. Satyamurti and a few others on the promulgation of the new Ordinance in Bengal.

Mr. Rangachariar says: If the arrests are made merely on suspicion or with a view to fish for information and are not to be absolutely justified by actual conviction after trial Government both Central and Provincial, will have lost all claim for confidence and respect even from the few people that still believe in them. So long the Ordinance is used only to deal with secret revolutionary societies and their accessories one need not quarrel with the Government. He hopes Government are sincere in their professions and that the Bengal Government is not actuated by any sense of anger or retaliation at the extreme tactics adopted by the Bengal Swarajists. He expects the Governor General to summon an early meeting of the Assembly and take its members into his confidence.

A GREAT CALAMITY.

Mr. Yakub Hassan says: A wiser Government would have read the signs of the times aright and given in to the constitutional demand of educated India or to the universal national will as expressed through non-violent noncooperation and saved itself and India from the great calamity that stares them in the face, a calamity of which the thin end has become perceptible in Bengal.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, president of the Democratic Party in the first Legislative Assembly says: If there is any anarchy the proper procedure is to institute a searching inquiry into the root causes of disaffection and allow the ordinary law of the land to take its course where violence and bloodshed are suspected.

A REGRETTABLE INTERFERENCE.

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, a leading member of the Bar of the Madras High Court, says: The Viceroy's action does not give any clue except the assertion that he is in possession of some evidence. Interference with the public life and the liberty of people on such slender grounds is to be regretted.

Mr. Satyamurti says: Government are very much mistaken if they think that by

(Continued On Next Page.)

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"REPRESSION WILL NOT DO."

LORD READING'S

BLUNDERS.

MR. JINNAH ON BENGAL ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement about the Bengal situation overviews: "Lord Reading's Government have allowed every opportunity after the advent of the Labour Government to slip to meet the just and legitimate demands of the people of India which have been pressed for the last three years by every section and every political party in the country. Government have discarded the advice which has been so often fervently and sincerely urged upon them. There is not the slightest doubt that it is impossible to work the present Constitution. There will be no peace and contentment in India and no amount of repression will meet the situation unless a real step forward is taken."

PUBLIC OPINION DEFIED.

The case that we have to deal with is not the case of an individual or a few individuals who can be dealt with by either the ordinary measures or the extraordinary Ordinance issued by Lord Reading's government. However limited their organisation may be, but the general public opinion and the public feeling are so roused, so exasperated, and so determined that a case like this cannot be met by repression. It is futile for Lord Reading's government to say that they are entitled to the support and cooperation of all those who have truly at heart the peace, prosperity and the political future of India when his Government have not listened to the advice of those who firmly believe in constitutional methods and progress. It is true that it is the fundamental duty of the Government to preserve public security on which the political advance and all the functions of civilised organism depend but not by means of repression and defiance of the real public opinion in the country but by meeting those who desire the real advance on the truly constitutional lines. Then alone can they really mobilise the public opinion which will be the only true remedy for meeting the anarchical and the revolutionary movement.

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED

Lord Reading says that his government will proceed along the line of political development laid down in the declared policy of Parliament reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government. "By declared policy" I suppose Lord Reading means the declaration of 1917 followed by the Government of India Act of 1919. Lord Reading's Government by now ought to have realised that the Act has completely broken down and it is universally condemned not by the party of violence or wreckers or the anarchists but by men who have worked and sincerely wished to give it a trial and not to give it a premature burial. The problem is for the Government to take the problem seriously in hand except the amendment of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. With almost involved terms of references whose task it is doubtful will bear any fruit and it is looked upon generally as expediency for delay.

HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE

In any event the procedure adopted in issuing the Ordinance is highly objectionable. The Bengal Legislative Council ought to have been summoned if there was immediate necessity and not in the province to justify an extraordinary measure such as is promulgated now. Only if the Legislature had failed should the Viceroy and Governor-General have exercised his extraordinary and emergency powers. As it is, it is contrary to the methods of every constitutional government. I feel there is danger of this extraordinary power being abused as it has been in the past, and it is likely to be directed against the legitimate political movements and organisations in the country. On the whole I am of opinion that the policy and promulgation of the Ordinance, which probably the Labour Government have been stammered by Diehards in England into supporting, on the eve of the election, is a great blunder.

"UNFAIR AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON BENGAL ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has been staying here for some weeks past in connection with the preparation of the New Gurudwara and Shrine Bill in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press made the following statement on the recent Bengal arrests and the new Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy: "I have been grieved to learn that Government has again adopted a policy of repression in Bengal. I cannot persuade myself to believe that prominent members of the Swaraj Party who have been arrested were connected with the revolutionary or anarchical crime. But if such large number of well-known persons were so connected it should not be impossible for Government to establish the fact by resorting to the regular procedure of the law and to try them under the ordinary law. If Government was satisfied that the ordinary law was not adequate to deal with the situation then before deciding upon the wholesale arrests it should have called an emergency meeting of the Legislature and laid before it the evidence in its possession either in whole or at least in part and ask-

ed its support for such special legislation as it might have considered necessary. Nothing has been said so far to satisfy the public that the situation was so grave that immediate action of the kind taken was imperative. When the Legislature could be previously consulted a resort to the Regulation of 1918 and the promulgation of the Ordinance with drastic provisions is constitutionally objectionable and makes the fight clearly unfair. I regret to think that under the operation of this policy many innocent men are likely to be exposed to much undeserved suffering. But it seems that it is part of the price which has to be paid for improved system of Government under which personal liberty will be better protected than it is at present. Like its predecessors the present wave of repression will pass away leaving bitter memories. It will not effect any permanent improvement in the relations of the Government and the people. That will be brought about only by a healthy change in the administration."

BENGAL ARRESTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

this wanton and unjustified act of repression they are going to lessen the influence of the Swarajya Party in the Council.

MR. SASTRI ON BENGAL REPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 28.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., presiding at a largely attended public meeting held to commemorate the memory of the late Mahomed Pervez to repression in Bengal said that: "Whether it was justified or not it was unnecessary to discuss it at present. They had heard it said by no less a person than a responsible leader of the Swarajya Party that there was a widely organised party of seditionists in Bengal. With an ostentatious Government of the one hand and misguided patriots on the other it was the people that were suffering and it was to them that his heart went out in sympathy. This was not the first occasion on which stress and strain of politics had fallen upon the unfortunate Bengal. At this time there was great need for understanding between the leaders of the two communities and a study of the Prophet and his teachings would help a great deal towards that end. Dr. Annie Besant who then addressed the meeting for an hour tried to dispel the misunderstanding that existed about Islam as a whole."

"ANSWER THIS CHALLENGE."

MR. IVENGAR ON NATION'S DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Addressing the Bengal Ordinance, Mr. A. Rajagopalachari, M.L.A., in the course of a message to the Press said: "It is significant that this exceptional legislation has been enacted by the autocratic power of the Viceroy hardly within five weeks of the promulgation of the Ordinance. It cannot be said that neither the question of anarchical conspiracy nor the question of exceptional powers was put before the Assembly during its September session. Mr. Ivengar asks: 'Will any thinking politician expect that a Ministry, placed as the Labour Government is now during the most critical election, is likely to take the responsibility of refusing the man on the spot all the powers he desires, whatever its own opinions and sympathies may be. It is not merely for the Swaraj Party but for the whole country to answer this well-designed challenge. It is for the Congress notwithstanding the suspension of the boycotts, to deal with the new and critical situation that has been created, because Swarajists carried their patriotism within the Councils and demonstrated the determination of the country to achieve Swaraj by the use of every legitimate and constitutional weapon open to the representatives of the people."

SWARAJ PARTY CONFERENCE LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Oct. 28.

Mr. Das passed Delhi on his way to Calcutta. Maulana Mahomed Ali met him at the station. It is understood that Maulana Mahomed Ali suggested the holding of a Party Leaders' Conference to discuss the situation created by the promulgation of the Ordinance. It is stated here that Pandit Motilal has requisitioned the meeting of the Assembly. In view of the new situation, the meeting of the Swaraj Party organization may have to be postponed.

BENGAL'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

AN OMINOUS BEGINNING.

The "Leader" writes: "The more important section of the Anglo-Indian press which is generally in touch with, sometimes provokes, to action, and frequently echoes the mind of the Government, in a way prepared the Indian public for the action taken by his Excellency the Viceroy in promulgating the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance. At least some of its provisions, supplemented by the measures which the Government of Bengal have decided to take, are unpleasantly reminiscent of the late unlamented Rowat Act of 1919. The passing of which has only the other day been so satisfactorily condemned before the Reforms Enquiry Committee by a former member of the Government of Bombay. For our part we are prepared to consider without prejudice any measure dictated by necessity, provided they are kept within the limits of real and prov-

ed necessity, to save the community from anarchical and other terrorist conspiracies and acts of violence. But even on the assumption that there is to-day in Bengal a grave menace to the public safety which it is beyond the power of ordinary law to prevent or to punish promptly and adequately, we are constrained to say that the power given to executive and police officers to make arrests without warrant and some other provisions of the Ordinance as well as some of the measures notified by the Government of Bengal, cannot be supported by any one who is aware of the liability, if not the proneness of the executive and the police, unchecked by public opinion or judicial tribunals, to abuse the unusual and extraordinary powers vested in them. The political annals of India since the year 1857 when the National Brotherhood were deported by the then Government of Bombay, teem with only too many instances of such abuse of authority. We wonder why the Government of Bengal has decided to summon the provincial Council to enact such legislation as he may choose to place before it. The major act having been done by the Viceroy on his own responsibility, doubtless with the concurrence of the Governor of Bengal in Council, the Legislative Council will be justified in declining to be a party to an arbitrary measure only intended to carry out a policy decided over its head and without any reference to it. The Council may well say to the Government, 'Take the undivided responsibility yourself. Do not drag us as your chariot-wheels. In saying all this we are alive to the risk of being stigmatised by an Anglo-Indian contemporary in a style peculiarly its own. But that is part of the business of the day and what may please it does not necessarily hurt us. It is our duty to state plainly what we think of the serious step taken by the Viceroy and to warn the Government against the beginnings of a new policy the limits of which cannot be definitely known at present even to them."

STONE FOR BREAD.

The "Hindu" writes: "The promulgation of a new Ordinance by the Viceroy and the arrests of prominent political leaders in Calcutta and in Bengal generally is a serious and sinister development. It is impossible now to consider the extraordinary provisions of the Ordinance which correspond to what in Britain is known as the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Government having not asked for, but taken a blank cheque must expect to face popular excitement and as past experience in Bengal has shown, the fact will again be made obvious that repression is never an adequate response to calls for the remedy of just popular grievances. If present indications are correct and the carefully prepared campaign of misrepresentation and mendacity in the British Press give any reasonable forewarning of it, India is in for a period of repression as a response to her demand for reforms. Once again as in the past she asks for bread and is given a stone. We have no doubt that the people of India, schooled in fortitude and courage by the experience and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, will face the trials of the period of unhappiness that is upon them in a manner worthy of their great leader's teachings."

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Commenting on the new Ordinance "The Servant" says: "With an empty parade of justification in spite of the past failure and out of obtrusive consciousness of absolute power the Government have committed themselves to a policy and measures that indicate not only shallow statesmanship but extremely poor grasp of the situation in Bengal and other Provinces. 'The Englishman' says: 'Such resolute action of the Government will, we are convinced, rally to the side of Government large bodies of Moderate Indians who have hitherto been dumb partly through fear of the Swarajist intimidation and partly because hitherto it has hardly seemed worthwhile to come forward in support of a Government which seemed more prone to make concession to its opponents than to perform its function of governing.'"

LAHORE PRESS CONDEMNATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

All Indian-edited newspapers here, both English and Vernacular, have condemned the action of the Governor-General in promulgating the new Ordinance and of the Bengal Government in connection with the recent arrests.

"The Muslim Outlook" in the course of a leader says: "We would be the last of all to belittle the importance and necessity of maintaining law and order wherever they are seriously jeopardised. But we cannot be led astray by alarmist rumours about the Swaraj Party being connected with the terrorist movement. Repression upon which the Bengal Government have now embarked will hardly produce a salutary effect if an anarchical party does exist and dissatisfaction is bound to grow."

GOVERNMENT'S TOLERANCE.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" is at one with the other English-edited newspapers in upholding the action of Government and commenting on the new Ordinance says: "The tolerance of Government has been remarkable and the firm action now taken by the Government of India is imperative if the situation in Bengal is not to develop into an open reign of terror and anarchy. Terrorism has again grown to such a pitch that the machinery of justice has once more broken down and the remedy which proved so effective before must again be sought if Bengal is not to be allowed

to fall under the dominion of the gunman and the bomb-thrower."

"MADRAS MAIL'S" COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Commenting on the new Ordinance promulgated in Bengal, the "Madras Mail" says: "We cannot imagine so broad-minded an administrator as Lord Lytton desiring such legislation unless compelled to do so by overpowering circumstances for would so sagacious a statesman as Lord Reading grant it unless no other course were open to him. It is absurd to say that these men are dupes of unscrupulous bureaucrats or that they are blind to the seriousness of the course now taken. The paper hopes that steps will be taken to make articulate the great body of Moderate opinion. That opinion can help the Government greatly and the Government should feel to seek such help or to take the fullest advantage of whatever advice Moderate opinion may give for the well-being of India."

"DAILY EXPRESS" COMMENT.

The "Daily Express" says: "The Viceroy has taken a heavy responsibility on his shoulders and while all should help him to see through it, we cannot but feel that better counsel ought to have prevailed and better methods ought to have been tried to ease the political situation and thereby disarm the protagonists of terrorism."

MR. S. C. BOSE.

Mr. S. C. Bose, who is about thirty years of age, is the son of a Government Pleader at Cuttack. After a brilliant career in the Calcutta University he went to England about six years ago to study for the Indian Civil Service and was a distinguished graduate of the Cambridge University. He stood fourth in the Indian Civil Service competitive examination and was given an appointment in Bihar as Assistant Magistrate. In 1921 when the non-cooperation movement was at its height, Mr. Bose resigned that post and devoted himself to Nationalist work. Recently he engaged in journalism and was general manager of "The Forward." On April 24 last Mr. Bose was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500 for a period of three years. The appointment was subject to approval of the Local Government who subsequently approved of it.

STATE SUBSIDY FAVOURED.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEW ON STEEL PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

In the course of a letter to the Tariff Board regarding additional duties on steel, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce refers to the Chamber's previous objections to protective duties on steel and says the dangers and difficulties attendant upon a scheme of protection such as that designed by the Tariff Board must now be evident to every body. It must, also be equally evident that these dangers and difficulties would be avoided under a scheme of bounties and it follows that such a scheme might be adopted at the earliest possible opportunity.

WHO SHOULD BEAR THE BURDEN?

The duties imposed by the Steel Protection Act should be reduced to the scale which was in force before the enactment of that measure and for then there should be substituted a system by which the Tata Iron and Steel Company would be aided by a State subsidy. The steel manufacturing industry is admittedly a national industry and it is to be assisted by the State, then the general tax-payer should be called upon to bear the burden. Not only would this be equitable but it would have the additional advantage of making unnecessary the system of protection under which the revision of import duties may have to be undertaken at intervals of a few months. Protective duties came into operation in the middle of June last and the scheme has been, therefore, working for a period of precisely four months and by the end of that time the Board has been requested by the Government of India to consider the question of revising it. The fact alone must be sufficient to shake public confidence in the scheme and to suggest that it must be altogether on a wrong basis. It cannot be the intention of Government that the import duties on steel are to follow fluctuations in the rupee exchange for such policy would be obviously disastrous to the steel trade and the engineering industry inasmuch as it would introduce into them the spirit of gambling which would be bound to have the most serious consequences and would retard the industrial development of India.

DANGER OF REVISING.

The Committee of the Chamber would, therefore, emphasise the extreme danger of revising the duties now and of introducing the principle of revising them at short intervals for such method of protecting the steel industry would be injurious to the trade of the country and would lead to a feeling of instability and insecurity. If a good case has been made out by the Tata Company for immediate additional protection, then such ought to be afforded by means of subsidy and not by changes in the duties. The public revenue has been, it may be presumed, largely augmented by them to higher duties on steel which have been in force since June. If so and if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Tariff Board that immediate assistance is required by the Tata Iron and Steel Company then the Committee suggest that such assistance in the shape of a bounty should be drawn from this source, but at the same time the Committee maintain that higher duties ought to be abolished as soon as possible and a system of sliding scale of bounties substituted therefor.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

stances. The floods and earthquakes in the North and the South have left hundreds of thousands destitute and homeless, and our heart goes out in sorrow and sympathy specially to the countless women and children suffering the indescribable pangs of shame and hunger for want of food and clothing. And the present Dispensation seems to have conspired with Nature in hardening our lot and trying our strength to the utmost in the coming year. For the Viceroy's decree has gone forth that no home shall be secure, and no man's liberty shall be safe throughout Bengal. And perhaps the cloud which looks to-day no bigger than a man's hand, may presently grow in volume and proportions until it overcast the whole sky and threatened the peace and liberty of this whole land. The New Year is being born indeed under the darkest shadows. We can only pray that we may be vouchsafed the inward faith and the heroic strength to stand the ordeal at this testing moment.

Darkness before Dawn.

Darkness, it is said, is deepest before the dawn. Is it not permissible to hope that the threatening clouds above and the enveloping gloom around may be the harbingers of the dawning dawn and that we may be enabled to witness, before the year is far advanced, the first red streaks of the morning light and the speedy retreat of hideous darkness? Let us on with hope and faith and the future is indeed ours.

The Spirit Within.

Some faiths teach us that the destiny of nations as well as individuals is ruled by some guardian angels. One may doubt the existence of such outside angels, but not of the soul inspiring from within. Who does not sense the noble and heroic, but without the brooding and meditating soul of India's destiny while reading of her past and thinking of her future? That spirit indeed is its inward monitor and its guardian angel. It is in us and yet appears as the distant star which guides us like the mariners at sea. To those who are gifted with the vision, the star is as real as the shining lights of the firmament. May the Heavenly Light guide our footsteps in the coming year and nerve us for one of those trials which decide for all time the fates of Nations and Empires! Yes, may it be so!

KOHAT RIOTS ENQUIRY.

SIR CHARLES INNES GOES TO PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 27.

A communique states:—As an outcome of the meeting with the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, His Excellency the Viceroy has arrived at a decision in consultation with the Chief Commissioner that a member of the Governor-General's Council should visit the North-West Frontier Province to discuss with the Chief Commissioner the result of the enquiry now completed by Mr. Bolton and the progress of the efforts now being made for the re-settlement of the Hindus and the restoration of friendly relations between the two communities at Kohat.

His Excellency has accordingly requested Sir Charles Innes to proceed to the North-West Frontier Province for this purpose and Sir Charles Innes has arrived at Peshawar.

(Continued from Column 6.)

physical and moral cleanliness, and respect for woman, forbidding drink, and chastity—the sun of secrecy, falsehood, half-truths. And the Protector—the man of genius of the English Commonwealth had known, no less than Gandhi, the mystic forces of man."

The War of Soul.

This eminent French biographer of Mahatma Gandhi emphasises the spiritual character of the Non-Cooperation Movement and calls it "la guerre de l'ame"—the war of the soul. Reproaching in the present rulers of France—more remotely but no less certainly the rulers of other countries—their heady preoccupation with the war of physical force, he writes: "We offer them here the spectacle of this other combat which, from India, shall spread gradually over the whole of the Earth. Let them crush it, if they will! Let them dishonour it, if they can! So did Rome with the First Christians. There came a day when it had to come to terms with them. 'In hoc signo vinces' (thou shalt conquer by this sign)."

The introduction to "La Jeune Inde" ends: "Honor by profession, habituated to marking the passage and the re-entrance of the ebb and flow of the great tides of the Spirit, I see the tides that rise from the depth of the East. It will draw back only after it has overflowed the shores of Europe."

MAHATMA GANDHI

APPRECIATION BY ROMAIN ROLLAND.

(From a Paris Correspondent.)

From the Paris publishing house of Stock, there is going to appear very soon a French translation of the articles which Mahatma Gandhi wrote for the "Young India" till the time of his arrest. "La Jeune Inde," it is the title of the book— it is edited by Mile. H. Hart who has done the translation from the English original.

M. Romain Rolland contributes to the book a very interesting introduction which shows that he has followed with assiduity the course of events in India since the publication of his own book on the Mahatma. It is no exaggeration to say that M. Romain Rolland's book was in the nature of a revelation to the intellectual "elite" of Europe. It opened their eyes for the first time to the world-significance of the Gandhian creed of "Ahimsa." M. Romain Rolland's own prestige as a literature of great repute and his stoic rigour of intellectual honesty—or rightness, "droiture," as the French call it—added weight to his judgment on the moral value of the Non-Cooperation movement and the character of its illustrious originator. By implication, his book also put Anglo-Saxon Imperialism into pillory in the sight—so to say—of the whole intellectual world. The book has been translated into several European languages and naturally there has also been an American edition. The message of Mahatma Gandhi—as interpreted in the laudatory prose of M. Romain Rolland—may thus be said to have gone beyond the British jurisdiction in its moral and intellectual appeal to a world broken by the spiritual catastrophe of the late War.

I am able to give you some extracts from the introduction to "La Jeune Inde." M. Romain Rolland says that since he wrote his book, he has received a voluminous correspondence touching on the various aspects of the Indian movement. He has also had occasion to discuss it personally with Indians and Europeans. He has been in correspondence with the Mahatma himself.

Work of Greatest Art.

As to the style of the articles, M. Romain Rolland says: "In them, one must not look for art or beauty of expression. Gandhi knows its value. In them, the question is not of art, at least not in its limited sense. They are an action, the most powerful as also the newest. If to direct action firmly—like a ship in the tempest—towards the most difficult and the most glorious of goals, is an art, then we shall say that in this sense these writings are a work of the greatest art." Further on: "Let us not see in them a book, but a heroic gesture which is as the flash of the sword of the last of the knights."

This metaphor from medieval chivalry gives the clue to the underlying idea of M. Romain Rolland's introduction which is a little essay and in which he combats the facile generalisation that the Mahatma is a pacifist in the pejorative sense of the term. We read: "What a nonsense to confuse this paradox of action with the sheepish race of passive pacifism! There is not a grain of passivity in the being of a Gandhi. All is direct action." Continuing in the same strain, he says: "I shall be reproached for insinuating in this introduction to the articles of Gandhi on their combative character. I have meant to dissipate the misunderstanding which has grown up among the enervated pacifists. If Christ was the Prince of Peace, Gandhi is not unworthy of this beautiful name. But the peace which they look for to men is not the peace of passive acceptance, it is the peace of active love and of self-sacrifice. I have ventured to show that there is less distance between the non-violence of the Mahatma and the violence of the revolutionaries, who are his open enemies, than between heroic non-acceptance and the servile ataxia of the eternal acceptors who serve as the foundation of reinforced concrete beneath all tyrannies and as the cement of all react ones."

Speaking of the great qualities of the Mahatma in his role as the inspired leader of a great movement, he says: "One can have a better idea, later on, in studying the book, of the genius expended by this practical idealist—as he likes to call himself—in the realisation of his great design. He has that gift—very rare among passionate believers—of reading into the thought of others. He is endowed with the psychological faculty of speaking to every one his own language, and by a just measure of different natures, appealing to the best in them within the limits of that individual understanding and action which devolves to each being." Again: "Nothing is admirable as the measure in which he combines, in his controversies, moderation of manner, tranquillity, and perfect courtesy of expression with absolute frankness and implacable conviction."

M. Romain Rolland continues: "Gandhi believes that a high will-power can transform a people in not hesitating to demand from them the hardest sacrifices; and he imposes on them a vigorous moral discipline—that discipline of the lap of which is the mortal weakness of the revolutionary armies of today and which was the strength of the revolutionary armies of the past. The soldiers of Cromwell have heard orders such as those of the Mahatma, enjoining 'the necessity of his-'

(Continued in column 5.)

TOKYO LETTER.

A SOCIALIST MARTYR.

NEW WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Sept. 16.

The earthquake and then its anniversary have now both passed into the mists of historical records. People are beginning to forget their sorrows and sufferings as well as the loss of kith and kin that fell victims to the wrath of nature. A smooth and placid atmosphere of life is being created as rehabilitation progresses—hiding all the old unhealed scars left by the oscillations of the earth. Memories though considered to be so short, cannot so easily be obliterated if they have found a sympathetic niche in the minds of human beings. It is one year today that Mr. Sakae Ohsugi, the foremost Japanese Socialist, thinker, author and a linguist of exceptional abilities was strangled to death by an officer of the Imperial Japanese Army who tarnished the fair name of knighthood by degrading himself so low as to stain his hands with the innocent blood of a woman and a seven year old child also. The echoes of these brutal murders are reverberating to-day in the newspaper world of Japan with a louder noise than in the minds of the people at large—very few have the hardihood to talk openly of such things and get their names slipped into the bad books of the Metropolitan Police Board.

BUSHIDO DOWNTRODDEN.

A large amount of space is being devoted in the newspaper columns to the circumstances which led, one year ago, to the commitment of these heinous crimes by a misguided Captain of the Tokyo Gendarmes who had been labouring under the misconception of serving his country by such underhand but cruel methods. The press deplores the manner in which a responsible officer of the Army entrusted with the enforcement of law and order brought shame and ridicule on the military uniform. The enormity of the crime becomes more dreadful when one considers that a woman—a helpless member of the weaker sex—and a child who had only recently been taken out of his swaddling clothes, were not even spared their tender lives. Jijutsu, the noble art of self-defence handed down to posterity by the Samurai of old Japan, was disgraced in so ignominious a manner by one who at least ought to have paid due respects to the codes of Bushido.

A PROLIFIC WRITER.

Mr. Ohsugi was a free-thinker and an eloquent exponent of philosophical anarchism as well as socialist ideas, in this country. He was possessed of exceptional abilities, and his knowledge of European languages combined with a mild style of Japanese composition, were the envy of many a Japanese author and writer. He was a very prolific writer and his contributions were eagerly solicited by every magazine or periodical that lays claims to the discussion of social problems. His books and translations of books found a very wide circulation among the younger generation as well as members of the intelligentsia. Notwithstanding the fact that most of his writings were tabooed or placed under a ban. But the irony of circumstances was that Ohsugi so relentlessly hunted by the Police was also often sought and paid heavy wages for his intellectual aid by his very persecutors. Noye Ito, or more properly Mrs. Ohsugi, was a woman of great nerve and brains, collaborating with her husband in his intellectual pursuits, thus sharing the laurels equally with him.

A FUTURE SOCIALIST.

Mr. and Mrs. Ohsugi left four orphans, the youngest, a son, died only a month ago, while the other three being daughters are still below their teens. Sakae was the child who died on the 15th of August, but Mako, Emiko and Ruiko are being cared after as well as educated by their relatives in Fukuoka Prefecture. They seem to have inherited the stamina as well as characteristics of their dear parents. The eldest, Mako Ohsugi, a girl of eight years, now attending the preliminary course of a Primary School is possessed of those intellectual abilities which marked the eventual careers of her father and mother. If the reports that are going the rounds of newspaper articles are to be taken at their face value, this young offspring of the Ohsugi couple is studying hard in order to attain the goal set by her departed parents. She has not yet forgotten the horrible scenes of last year which appear to have been indelibly impressed

upon her tender mind. The sabre and the sword inspire her only with a spirit of abhorrence for them, and she refuses to bow before anybody who carries any of these emblems of authority. The fire in her, inherited from her distinguished parents, is expected to play an onerous part in the socialist world of Japan, in due course of time. This is, at least, what the admirers of Mr. Ohsugi believe, will come to pass!

THE MURDERER'S REMORSE.

Ex-Captain Masahiko Amakasu under whose savage grips the three sons breached their last is now serving his sentence of ten years' hard labour in a penitentiary in Chiba Prefecture. Once a proud member of the gendarmes and a self-styled patriot, Mr. Amakasu has now resigned himself to fate and performs his jail task like a good convict, while on the other hand he is reported to be a very persistent reader of religious books and magazines, devoting practically all of his spare hours to the study of sacred literature. Nine months ago, a verdict passed by the Court Martial and never appealed by him, consigned him to the privations of his present gloomy life which he is enduring without a word of complaint on his lips. The Osaka Mainichi reports that when questioned by Mr. Okabe, the Superintendent of the penitentiary, Mr. Amakasu has frequently confessed that "At the time I committed the act, I had the firm conviction that my action and motive were justified. I never thought that I was doing something wrong. Now, after months of prison life, I realize that my action was very rash. Believing this to be just punishment for my crime, my life out here does not pain me at all. I am grateful that the public is sympathizing with my mother, whose son is a great offender of the State. The more the public shows its sympathy towards my mother, the more it grieves me." Mr. Amakasu, let it be said to his credit, advised his mother against accepting a very large amount of money contributed by his friends and admirers, immediately after his conviction and incarceration.

THE TREASON TRIAL.

The trial for high treason, involving Daisuke Namba who, it will be remembered, fired on the Prince Regent, on the morning of December 27, 1923, while His Highness was driving to attend the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet, is to be held at 9 a.m. on October 1. The legal procedure to be followed in this case will be the same as applied to similar cases on two previous occasions. The first was when a policeman named Sanjo Tsuda made an attack upon and wounded the late Tzar while he was still the Tsarevitch and visiting Japan. The next serious trial that fell under this category was that of Shusui Kotoku and his nine companions who were charged with conspiring against the life of the late Emperor Meiji. Dr. Hideo Yokota, President of the Supreme Court, assisted by six associate judges of the Supreme Court, is to hear the present case which will be the first and only trial for Mr. Namba, as no further appeals will either be allowed or entertained. The prosecuting lawyers will be the Attorney-General, Dr. Koyama and the Procurator of the Supreme Court, Mr. Yagi. In order to have full justice meted out to the culprit, the Department of Justice has requisitioned the services of Japan's most eminent and capable lawyers like Drs. Hansi and Iwata, and Messrs. Imamura and Matsutani, to conduct the defence.

THE BLACKENED RECORD.

The news of an assault having been made upon the Prince Regent spread like wildfire, and within a few minutes after the occurrence most of the people in Tokyo knew what had transpired. Old heads stood in blank consternation, shivering curses upon new and "dangerous thoughts" that have disrespectfully made inroads into the minds of the people belonging to the noblest of all—the Yamao Race. An attack upon Royalty has never been made before, so far as historical records in Japan can be traced, and it was considered to be a great curse upon the youngmen of Taiho era that one of them should blacken the spotless record of loyalty and devotion towards the Imperial Family, in the whole history of Japan. Sakunoshi Namba, father of the youthful assailant, immediately after learning of the outrage committed by his son, resigned his membership of the House of Representatives, and has since then lived in retirement. The brothers and other members of the family too have renounced their positions, and are said to be making austerities in seclusion. At times it was rumoured that the father had been killed by the angry mobs, and later on that he himself had committed suicide. The latest information now to hand reveals that this erstwhile loyal retainer of the Choshu clan and the descendant of a prominent Samurai family, is now spending a very miserable life in his village in Yamaguchi Prefecture, and has posted on the entrance of his house, in his own handwriting, a notice which when translated into English will read: "I decline to see any one during my confinement in humiliation."

OUGHT TO HAVE COMMITTED HARAKIRI.

The joint family system and tradition in this country make the parents responsible for the conduct of their offspring. In pre-restoration times the whole family would have either been killed by the infuriated mobs or made to commit harakiri, and thus totally exterminated from this world. The inflow of modern ideas has since been a great softening influence upon Japanese modes and habits, but it is only the shell that has been touched while the kernel remains practically the same—Japanese puro and jemplo. Now the irony of circumstances is that however the Government authorities decide otherwise, the psychology of the Japanese people will never let the family go scot free, notwithstanding that the perpetrator of the crime has been made to suffer the heaviest penalties prescribed by law. Sakunoshi Namba, the loyalist, patriot, rich landowner, and a prominent parliamentarian should suffer the penalty with each and every

member of his family, and for the rest of their lives, owing to the inconsiderate actions of a deranged child. On the other hand, the young anarchist, Daisuke Namba, now awaiting trial at the Ichigaya prison in Tokyo, is reported to be in the best of spirits, looking younger than his age and spending practically all of his time in reading religious books. The police, on their part, are making early preparations to exercise every precaution in and outside of the court room when the hearings are held in the few but well chosen press representatives and some other privileged personalities. No member of the Namba family nor even the distant relatives are expected to attend the hearings, simply out of shame and humiliation.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMISES 35 CRORES.

The retrenchment plans of the present Cabinet are beginning to materialize. A committee of investigation, under the chairmanship of Mr. Matsumoto, the Minister of Finance and composed of other high officials from all departments of the Government, has drawn up a financial retrenchment plan that would make a slash of Yen. 350,000,000 in the national budget for the next financial year. The deliberations of this committee covering a period of approximately seven weeks, have resulted in the formulation of financial readjustment measures which while effecting a great saving for the national treasury will not in any way hamper the smooth operations of all those departments which fall under the retrenchment axe. A number of Government enterprises are to be indefinitely postponed, while many others although sanctioned by the Imperial Diet, will never be undertaken so long as the policies of the present Cabinet will remain in force. According to the recommendations of the Committee, the funds appropriated for the reconstruction of areas devastated by the last earthquake disaster and the sinking fund for foreign loans etc., will not be touched. Furthermore, in view of the educational needs of the country, no cut is to be made in the educational expenditure which, on the other hand is expected to be increased. The Minister of Education has already under contemplation an ambitious project for the improvement of Normal School education, and the extension of better treatment to primary and middle school teachers so as to give more impetus to the educational life of the country.

HOW THE AXE WILL WORK.

According to a local newspaper, a sum of Yen 200,000,000 will be clipped from the general accounts and another one of Yen 120,000,000 from the secret service accounts. In the former category, Yen 144,000,000 is to be saved out of the continuous enterprise fund; Yen 14,000,000 out of the salary fund; Yen 46,000,000 out of the fund for office expenses; and Yen 10,000,000 out of the secret service fund. Practically all the Cabinet Departments will be made to bear the brunt of the retrenchment axe, so much so that even the army and navy have also promised to curtail their expenses to no mean extent. The number of members in the High Military Council is to be greatly reduced while the Inspector-General of Military Education and the personnel of the General Staff Office are also to undergo a similar fate. The entire scheme is to be placed before the Diet for sanction when it assembles at the end of this year. In view of the earnestness with which the present Cabinet has been handling the financial problems of the country, it can be easily averred that the substantial cuts recommended by the official committee will receive a whole-hearted support from members of both houses of the Imperial Diet. After a cursory glance over the budget figure, the one remarkable thing which strikes an Indian eye is that the Japanese are not earning but rather paying huge sums out of their national treasury for the upkeep of each and every one of their colonies. Notwithstanding that a great financial readjustment has been carried out in the Imperial Household in Japan, the expenses or annual grants paid to the family of the former Emperor of Korea have been left intact by the Government.

MORE FOR EDUCATION.

While the above was being subjected to the click clack of the typewriter, we have been informed that the Ministry of Education has presented a claim to the Department of Finance for a sum of Yen 60,000,000 to be included in the budgetary estimates for the next fiscal year, as national subsidy for free compulsory education. The total amount of salaries paid to primary school teachers, throughout the length and breadth of the country, is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Yen 120,000,000 and it is the intention of the Department of Education to defray the above sum for the purpose of meeting half of the above expenses, out of the national treasury. It goes without saying that notwithstanding the serious financial problems confronting the nation, the claims put forward by the educational authorities will not meet with a single voice of protest in the House of Diet. The passage of this measure will mean an increase of Yen 20,000,000, for the same purpose, over the budgetary estimates for the present fiscal year, while on the other hand, the local governments having their financial burdens greatly lightened will be in a better position to utilize the surplus of funds for the progress of vocational or agriculture training in country districts.

A WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Another plan now receiving serious consideration at the hands of the high officials in the Department of Education is the establishment of a high grade women's college in Tokyo or its suburbs. An appropriation extending over a period of three years and amounting to Yen 1,300,000, is to be forwarded to the Finance experts in the near future, as soon as approval is accorded to it by those who are deliberating over its pros and cons. Although there are hundreds of girls' high school spread over the country, there are only two

higher normal schools for women which they claim to be of college education for the future mothers of the nation. A couple of colleges or the so-called women's universities in Tokyo are all run by private agency, while the government has up till this day been lacking in making provisions for this sort of education. The materialization of these projects will go a long way towards fulfilling a long as well as keenly felt want of the educational world. Advocates of female education are jubilant over the above news and welcome the official plans with open arms, hoping that not a single dissenting voice will be raised against them when they are placed before the country's legislators.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS.

Mr. H. A. Lalji (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state the number of schools, the number of scholars, the annual average cost to Government per pupil and the total amount spent in the following schools during the last financial year ending on the 31st March 1924:—

(a) English teaching schools;
(b) Anglo-Vernacular schools;
(c) primary schools;
The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav stated in reply that the number of schools was (a) 44, (b) 416, and (c) 12578 respectively; the number of scholars, (a) 40,439, (b) 69,176 and (c) 835,221 respectively; the annual average cost to Government per pupil, (a) Rs. 21.0, (b) Rs. 22.9 and (c) Rs. 13.6; the total expenditure, (a) Rs. 834,371, (b) Rs. 45,62,624, (c) Rs. 1,68,67,200.

AVERAGE EXPENSES PER STUDENT.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh): Will Government be pleased to state the average expenses incurred per student from the provincial revenues in (1) European schools and (2) aided Anglo-Vernacular schools? The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The average annual cost to Government of educating a pupil in 1922-23 was as below:—

Rs. Rs.
Aided European schools 67 35
Aided English-teaching schools 20 35
Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools 17 35
Govt. Anglo-Vernacular schools 56

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is their policy to withdraw from the responsibility for imparting secondary education in places where there are efficient private agencies for imparting the same?

(b) If so, will they be pleased to state in what places they have put that policy in execution and in what other places they intend to do so?

The Hon. B. V. Jadhav: The matter is still under consideration.

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

Dr. M. M. Mehta (Surat City): (a) Have Government made any inquiries as to how the issue of licenses for cotton transport in the Surat District affects the cultivators, specially those of the tract north of the Tapi River?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the result of such inquiries?

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi: (a) and (b) No such inquiries have been made. The issue of licenses enables cultivators to bring their cotton into protected area which they would not be able to do otherwise and thereby enables them to realize better prices obtainable within the protected areas.

POLICE HELP IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to an incident which took place in the beginning of June last in Bombay when a city police constable when appealed to for help is alleged to have refused to render any assistance to an assaulted person to obtain the names of the assaulting persons? Will they also be pleased to state whether it is a fact that when the Superintendent of Police was appealed to he stated that the city police in Bombay have no authority, without an order from a magistrate, to help any citizen in securing the name and address of an assailant even though assaulted in the presence of police?

(b) If the reply to the latter part of (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what authority there is for the said reply of the Police Superintendent?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The answer is in the negative.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Will the Honourable the General Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about two years ago an indent for 1,200 mild steel bars for concrete pipes of the size 5/8 and of the value of about Rs. 2,50,000 was made by the Executive Engineer in charge and that in the said indent the size of the said bars was altered by the Superintending Engineer to 7/8?

(b) If so, will the Honourable the General Member in charge be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on account of this alteration in the indent mild steel bars of the size 7/8 arrived in Bombay, whereas the requirement of the Directorate was for size 5/8 and that the said large quantity of bars of the value of nearly Rs. 2,50,000 are thus lying unserviceable in the stores of the Development Directorate, which have been unable to re-sell them in spite of public advertisement?

(c) Will the Honourable the General Member in charge be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a second indent with

the correct size required, namely, 5/8 had to be sent?

(d) If the reply to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable the General Member in charge be pleased to state whether any action has been taken in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. Cowaji Jehangir: (a) The facts are not as stated but are as follows:— The Executive Engineer sent in his indent for steel, which the Superintending Engineer scinted. He discovered on the Executive Engineer had omitted from his indent the bars necessary for making piles.

The matter was discussed with the Executive Engineer with the result that the bars required for piles were added to the Executive Engineer's indent by the Superintending Engineer's office supervisor apparently on the verbal instructions of the Superintending Engineer, who has accepted responsibility in the matter.

The diameter of bars added to the Executive Engineer's indent was 7/8", whereas bars of 5/8" diameter were actually in use at the time.

(b) It is not a fact that the bars are lying unserviceable. When the error was discovered, the piles and framework of chawls at Worli were re-designed utilizing 7/8" instead of 5/8" bars without loss to Government. The 7/8" bars so far thus used up amount to over 800 tons. It is not possible at this stage to state what bars, if any, will be surplus to the Department, as this depends on whether the chawl construction programme is to proceed after the chawls now under construction are completed. If any bars remain over, it will be due to the curtailment of the original programme for which the steel was necessarily ordered in advance. If it is found necessary to dispose of the bars at any time, Government anticipate that there will be no loss on the transaction.

(c) This is not a fact. On the other hand, only a sufficient number of 5/8" bars to make an economical rearrangement of reinforcement was ordered in the succeeding indent for steel.

(d) No action was considered necessary.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zungarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Kurla Municipality resolved some months ago to raise the scale of pay of the post of the Secretary? (b) If so, is it a fact that the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, has withheld his sanction to the proposal? (c) If so, under what circumstances has he done so; and (d) Has he informed the municipality of his having done so; if not, why not?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (a) Yes, (b), (c) and (d). No application for sanction has been made by the President, Kurla Municipality, in accordance with the Board's resolution though he has been several times called upon by the Collector to make it.

VASAD-KATHANA RAILWAY.

Mr. D. A. Patel (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware that the time and agriculture in the taluka of Borad (District Kaira) has been greatly affected in the absence of any railway thereon by the opening of a new railway line in the adjoining Lakhota territory; (b) if so, do they intend to take any action in this connection; (c) how far has the construction of the Vasad-Kathana Railway progressed?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) No. (b) Does not arise. (c) The original estimate which allowed for a fully equipped line shows that the anticipated savings cannot justify the expenditure involved. An attempt is being made to reduce the cost and a revised estimate will soon be submitted by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to the Railway Board.

PECUNIARY HELP TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. D. N. Patel (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state the extent of pecuniary help rendered by them to agriculturists for improvement of agriculture during the year 1923-24?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: It is presumed that information regarding the distribution of tagai during the year 1923-1924 is required. The total figure was Rs. 8,10,531.

(Continued from column 6.)

The evidence a letter was produced in which Mr. Fazlul Haq asks Mr. Pahlwan:—

"Please come over with your nine followers by ten o'clock tomorrow. I undertake to have you appointed as Minister this very day at 10.30 a.m."

"FORWARD."

The "Forward" celebrates its first anniversary today. Its devotion to the cause which it set before itself has been unflinching. Judged purely by the principles of technique in journalism, there has been throughout ample room for improvement. Its possibilities in Bengal have been immense from the outset, and since the purchase of the "Indian Daily News", the patronage of advertisers has been extended in liberal measure. Both as a financial success and as a newspaper of high quality, its chances and opportunities are great. It will be wise policy to ensure judicious management of its business side, and expert handling of the editorial functions. If these conditions are fulfilled, it will be a power in the province always for the good. The anniversary number publishes messages from Indian leaders all over India, and the tributes and good wishes so universally offered to the paper were never better deserved. Always in the forefront to resist oppression whether of officials, or of the people or of priests, it has followed a high ideal of duty and service. The day of its first anniversary is signalled by an initiation of what the near future will call forth great courage and resourcefulness from the "Forward", and its responsibilities will increase with each passing day. But there need be no doubt that the "Forward" will utilise its great opportunity for the good of Bengal and of India.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

ORGY OF REPRESSION.

CROP OF ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A reign of terror has been inaugurated in Bengal. The Police officials were never happier than yesterday, and if things proceed in the manner of the small hours of Saturday morning, we shall soon be under a form of martial law. Under the pretence of rounding up revolutionaries and with the pretext of searching for anarchist literature, Lal Bazar concentrated on several points of the city and the province with all its strength. If anarchists had been caught, public opinion would have understood it. If revolvers and bombs had been discovered, there would have been some cause for satisfaction. But the police have been able to do nothing of the kind. Nor was it possible that they could. It was most obviously an attack on the Swaraj party. The terrorism the bitter harvest of which we shall probably all reap was an onslaught on opinion. The places searched were the offices, and residences of the Swaraj party. The chief men arrested were office-bearers of the Swarajya party and the Congress. The arrest of Subhas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, who has not been in active politics was an attack on the Calcutta Corporation.

The Ordinance of Lord Reading and the explanation of the Government of Bengal point to the tragedy that is imminent. If the consequences of the Defence of India Act are repeated in ruined homes and broken careers, and if we find again the whole of Bengal turned into a convict settlement, we need not feel surprised. The Governor and the Viceroy in their prolix and funeral documents attempt a disavowal of the revolutionary movement in Bengal. But in spite of the waste of so many words, there is a tone of secrecy all along, and that which is vital to a proper understanding of the situation, is kept consistently mysterious.

The first act of this melancholy farce has not touched the revolutionaries. It has only found those who are easy to find because they work in the daylight. The activities of the Swarajya party, the humiliating defeats which the Government and their hapless supporters have repeatedly suffered in the Councils, the capture of the Calcutta Corporation, the movement at Tarkeshwar, the agitation against Lord Lytton's insult to the womanhood of India, the wonderful organisation and discipline of the Swarajists under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das, and the magnificent personality of the Desabandhu—all these have led to this climax. This is the reply to Bengal of a vanquished and embittered bureaucracy. We shall behold more of this medieval method of vindictive justice, and if the events of yesterday are any index at all, the future will see every attempt made to break the Swaraj party while the secret and hooded tribe of anarchists will remain untouched.

"SINK YOUR DIFFERENCES."

But Bengal has already heeded the challenge. The subtle psychology of the Bengalee race is well-known to students of recent politics. Ordinarily indifferent and even docile, when the heroic occasion demands the sacrifice of heroes, they rise to unexampled heights of manhood and womanhood. The old Acharya has already sounded the trumpet call. Sink all your little feuds, he says, and stand shoulder to shoulder at this crisis. A monster meeting of the citizens of Calcutta will assemble today in the Mirzapore Square to voice Bengal's indifference to repression, and assent the strength and dignity of its manhood. The Government are courting an agitation of unprecedented magnitude, which is sure to pervade every creek and crevice of the province, and no one can say what might follow.

MINISTRY FOR SALE.

Bengal has been sufficiently discredited by the witnesses who gave evidence before the Reform Committee. Mr. Ghaznavi may be safely ignored as a harmless individual not sufficiently individualistic and therefore one that does not matter. Sir Abdur Raheem did all in his power to wipe out the memory of the one useful contribution he put his name to some years ago, and illustrated the measure of reactionarism in India. But our good friend, Mr. Fazlul Haq, seemed to have reached the acme of his turn-out philosophy. The stars have been against our late Minister of Education. He was loud in his usual manner in denouncing the corruption of the Swarajya Party. His words had hardly died in silence when one of the erstwhile supporters, Mr. Pahlwan, instituted a case against an Anglo-Indian called Grant for alleged trespass and assault. In the course of

(Continued in Column 6.)

fighting in the city of tents. The State provides medical treatment free.

As a striking contrast to the attitude of the Indian masses towards the preventive measures adopted in India during the first outbreak of plague, the people of Hyderabad willingly co-operate with their ruler in faithfully observing the sanitary regulations laid down with the view of stamping out the disease. His Exalted Highness the Nizam is personally supervising all the arrangements made for the alleviation of distress among the poor of the city.

There are stories current in Hyderabad of how the Nizam has been making nocturnal tours of the city in order to ascertain how the campaign against plague is proceeding, and these stories are not entirely mythical.

The Nizam is evidently determined to make an end of the regime of extravagance and to introduce works of public utility. He has, for instance, reserved for his personal use one of the cheapest of motor-cars, his dress is simple in the extreme and when he goes out there is none of the pomp and ceremony associated with a royal progress.

The lesson is not lost on the nobles in the State, and the vogue of lavish display is on the decline. The Nizam has his own methods of bringing home to the nobles who persist in extravagant living, the disadvantages of their folly. It is related that on one of his tours of the Bazaar, His Exalted Highness, who was accompanied by two or three princes, stopped his car in front of a stall where a poor woman was selling chillies. The Nizam asked the woman the quantity of chillies he would get for a rupee. The woman was taken aback and expressed a desire to give her entire stock as a *nazar* (gift), but the Nizam refused to accept the woman's gift and pointed out that he wanted to buy the chillies as an ordinary customer. The woman said that she was selling them at 4 seers to the rupee. Imagine her surprise when the Nizam told her that the market rate was four-and-a-half seers to the rupee. In the end the Nizam bought chillies worth a rupee, much to the surprise of the princes.

On arriving at the palace, His Exalted Highness had the chillies divided into lots of four or five each, and these were placed on trays, and the trays were sent to nobles of the State, who, the Nizam had reason to believe, were extravagant and given to wasting money. Each tray contained, besides the chillies, a note naming a sum of money. The recipients, according to old established custom, accepted the royal gift in all humility, and returned the tray after they had placed on it the sum of money mentioned on the slip of paper sent to them. The considerable sum of money thus obtained was set aside for the many projects for the relief of poverty in the State which the Nizam has in hand.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Among these projects that of providing houses for the poor of Hyderabad occupies a prominent place. The Nizam has had a large number of houses built in Hyderabad where the poor can obtain accommodation at a nominal rent of about Rs.2 or 3 a month. These houses are built to satisfy all sanitary requirements, and it has been laid down that tenants in occupation for twelve years acquire possession of the house. Besides improving sanitation in the city, this project affords relief to the poor in helping them to evade the clutches of greedy landlords.

Provisions, also, been made for the employment of the poorer classes in the State by the initiation of many schemes of works of public utility. Road construction is proceeding in the State on an unprecedented scale. In areas where ordinary irrigation canals were out of the question reservoirs have been built for irrigation purposes. These schemes have so far been successful in meeting the problem of unemployment that it is stated that there is no unemployment in Hyderabad.

FIGHTING INCOMPETENCE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

In accordance with his policy of curtailing all unnecessary expenditure, His Exalted Highness has reduced the kitchen expenses, in the palace from one crore of rupees a year to three lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, where the expenditure on education was three lakhs a year before, it is now over seventy lakhs of rupees, and it is expected that within a short time the State will set aside one crore of rupees every year for educational schemes.

There is a system of hereditary offices in force in the State, but His Exalted

Highness is no believer in allowing incompetent or lazy officials to go their way unchecked simply because they hold offices which their ancestors held before them. In the case of one of these offices the nobleman who held it has practically been removed from his office, but he still receives the pay of his office. The Nizam, however, apparently does not relish the idea of spending the large sum of money which the nobleman receives monthly without any service in return. His Exalted Highness, therefore, makes a point of paying periodical visits to the nobleman, and as it is customary for a nobleman so honoured by the Nizam to make *nazars* to His Exalted Highness the account between the Nizam and the nobleman usually balances itself at the end of a month in the Nizam's favour.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH.

"AN IDEAL PRESIDENT."

Mr. R. G. Pradhan speaking in the Bombay Legislative Council in connection with Mr. Surve's motion regarding the Council's appreciation of the services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah as President, said:

The office of the president of the Legislative Council or of any representative assembly, is, I should think, not an enviable one. I am reminded in this connection of an incident in the life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, one of the great Premiers of England, whose name will live in history, as the maker of the South African Constitution, and also as the author of that wise maxim, which has exercised no little influence upon the development of political thought and political life in this country: that wise maxim, Sir, which says that good government is no substitute for self-government (Hear, hear). Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman aspired at one time to be the Speaker of the House of Commons, and when in the nineties of the last century, the office of the Speaker of the House of Commons fell vacant, he openly expressed to his colleagues his desire to be elected to that office. His great biographer Mr. Spender commenting upon this, expresses surprise how a fighting party politician as he was, could desire such an office as the office of the Speaker of the House of Commons with its certain disadvantages and with its certain limitations, and, amongst the disadvantages and limitations of that office, that author mentions penalty which attaches to that office, of having to listen to the wise and the unwise. Probably, that penalty of having to listen to the wise and the unwise does not attach to the office of the President of our honourable House, because we are all wise men (laughter) and I do not think we have inflicted any unwise speeches upon the Chair, unless perhaps it may be that some traces of wisdom have occasionally been detected amongst the speeches made by members on the benches on the other side. But whatever the limitations and whatever the disadvantages of this high office may be, there can be no doubt, that the office calls for infinite patience, infinite tact and also what the same author has rightly said, "frozen" impartiality.

It is not a small thing, Sir, to maintain the same spirit of patience, forbearance and impartiality at 7 o'clock after having spent a weary day as at 2 o'clock when we commence our proceedings. But, Sir, I have not the least hesitation in saying that our respected President has conspicuously displayed all these qualities, and he has brought credit not only to the Chair which he has so gloriously occupied but to this honourable House whose deliberations he has so well guided with a single eye, as my honourable friend Mr. Jayakar said, towards the development of responsible and representative institutions in this country. Sir, parliamentary institutions are new in this country, we have to be very jealous of them, and we have to build up glorious traditions and wise conventions, and in that noble task, I have not the slightest doubt that our worthy President has played an important and very worthy part. Sir, I have not the least doubt that all sections of this House, to whatever political party they belong, will feel that in Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah we have had an ideal President (Hear, hear), and I have not the least doubt that it is impossible for this House not to unanimously wish that he is elected as our President.

CO-OPERATORS OF THE WORLD.

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF BIG SOCIETY.

An International Co-operative Wholesale Society has been formed, and 25 Co-operative organisations have signed the memorandum of agreement.

"It should be obvious to most people that an International Society of this kind must be different from all other working-class international in its objects," said Mr. James Haslam, of the C.W.S., to a "Daily Herald" representative.

"These will be confined to the development of trade and trading relations

between Co-operative bodies in any part of the world."

This achievement, Mr. Haslam stated, was the result of a series of efforts made since the plan was first mooted in 1916. Then, after a temporary lapse of the International Co-operative Alliance, due to the war, representative Co-operators met in Paris to review the world situation from a Co-operative point of view.

To discover where and how International Co-operative trade could be set up and encouraged was not an easy task, because there was no reliable information to show whether Co-operators could exchange goods of a suitable character. The first step was that of organised knowledge of each society's possibilities.

Final ratification, Mr. Haslam continued, was given to the new International Society on September 2 at Ghent during the meeting there of the International Co-operative Congress held under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance.

The principal object of the Society is to collect and distribute information, to foster, develop and promote trade and trading relations and interests between Co-operative Societies in all parts of the world. Mr. Haslam recalled the advocacy after the Armistice of international trading on a large scale, as a means of restoring Europe to economic soundness on Co-operative lines.

The barter system was strongly advocated, because it was felt that on account of the poverty (at that time) of European Wholesale Societies, a capital fund essential to such a big undertaking could not be raised.

The barter principle was, however, not workable. Societies were not conversant with each other's needs.

"Hence," added Mr. Haslam, "the new society for a long time will have to serve as an advisory body, and whilst continuing to collect reliable information, encourage its members to promote inter-trading wherever and when ever it can be done on satisfactory lines."

He points out that the total foreign trade Co-operative Wholesale Societies in 13 countries in 1923 amounted to £29,953,068. But of this total the English C.W.S. was responsible for £23,195,000, and the Scottish C.W.S. for £1,932,272, and Switzerland £1,971,618—a total of £26,199,190 out of a little over £29,000,000.

It was felt, therefore, that other countries should endeavour to come a little nearer the English level, in order to provide more substantial grounds for trading.

"The Society," said Mr. Haslam, in conclusion, "may be regarded as a new international economic force. Its first president is Mr. A. W. Golightly, of the English C.W.S., and the secretary is Mr. R. F. Lancaster secretary of the C.W.S."

"The Society," said Mr. Haslam, in conclusion, Manchester, where the information bureau is at work."

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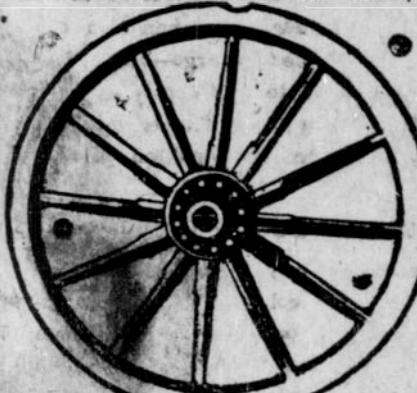
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NIZAM AS A HAROUN

NOCTURNAL TOURS IN CITY.

FIGHTING EXTRAVAGANCE AMONG NOBILITY.

There has been a more than usually severe outbreak of plague this year in Hyderabad, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam is making praiseworthy efforts to check the ravages of the disease, writes a correspondent in the "Englishman". As

Highness is no believer in allowing incompetent or lazy officials to go their way unchecked simply because they hold offices which their ancestors held before them. In the case of one of these offices the nobleman who held it has practically been removed from his office, but he still receives the pay of his office. The Nizam, however, apparently does not relish the idea of spending the large sum of money which the nobleman receives monthly without any service in return. His Exalted Highness, therefore, makes a point of paying periodical visits to the nobleman, and as it is customary for a nobleman so honoured by the Nizam to make *nazars* to His Exalted Highness the account between the Nizam and the nobleman usually balances itself at the end of a month in the Nizam's favour.

Of the simplicity of life of the Nizam there is proof in another incident related by a resident of Calcutta, who has recently returned from Hyderabad. The Nizam, it is stated, occasionally goes to Secunderabad by motor-car. On one occasion His

Imperial Specials

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines, but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet, in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days' treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abu.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

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LAHORE.

TRAINED TEACHERS FOR KENYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The education of Indian children in Kenya has, of late become a problem with which the parents of grown up boys are faced there.

Up to 1920 the sum of money granted by the Government for Indian education was ridiculously insufficient but on representations made by the local Indian associations and the Government of India the grant has been appreciably increased, although it is still very small as compared to the money granted for the education of the comparatively small number of European children.

But the real difficulty now exists in finding suitably efficient staff of trained teachers to educate boys preparatory to being admitted in the Matriculation examination of the Punjab or Bombay Universities or for the Senior Cambridge.

I have constantly drawn the attention of the Director of Education in Kenya to this matter but he informs me that in spite of his repeated efforts he has been unable to get trained teachers from India and besides this the Universities of Punjab and Bombay have declined to send their papers of Matriculation examination to Kenya to enable Indian boys of that Colony to appear for examination locally although the London University has extended this facility for European children in Kenya.

There are two Government Indian schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively where boys could previously receive a seven years' course of education. It has now been extended to 8 years after which boys are as a rule admitted to the 5th Class of the High Schools in Punjab but not without some difficulty and a good deal of money has always to be spent by parents on private tutors for coaching their boys.

Out of the whole staff of about 30 teachers employed in the above mentioned two schools there are perhaps 3 graduates and 7 or four J. A. V. trained teachers. The rest of the staff is engaged locally from among clerks of very meagre education. There is also Mr. Maxwell, a Britisher and an M. A. who was sent out from India as an expert on Indian education but whose duties are now limited to teaching English and French in the Nairobi school and occasional inspection of the Grant-in-aid schools of which there are quite a number in Kenya.

On my arrival in India, however, I find that there is not such a great scarcity of trained teachers here and I intend to make another effort to persuade the Government of Kenya to recruit properly trained and efficient staff of Indian teachers from India.

I wish to send a memorandum from here to the Colonial Secretary Nairobi by the boat sailing from Bombay by the end of October and am desirous of forwarding with this representation a few applications from some of the trained teachers, preferably graduates, who would be willing to go out to Kenya if engaged by the Government.

The salaries offered to teachers in Kenya range from £12 to £200 per month. The living in Kenya, now a days, is about the same as in India. The climate of Nairobi is very healthy and pleasant, the weather, throughout the year, being the same as you have in autumn or spring on the plains of India. Mombasa is warm but the climate resembles very much with that of Bombay. Kenya is not a wild country. The Indian population consists mainly of inhabitants of Punjab and Bombay Presidency and there are numerous religious and social societies to suit the taste of all. There are, e. g. Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Arya Samaj, and Islamia Anjuman in both Nairobi and Mombasa.

As far as I know a few teachers capable of teaching Sanskrit and Kindergarten classes would be especially welcomed.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that I have no authority for recruiting any staff nor do I hold out any hopes of any applicants being engaged but I undertake to forward all applications received by me before the 24th of October on the mere chance of some of them being selected for appointment in Kenya.

Applicants must send copies of their testimonials and state what salaries they would be prepared to accept.—Yours, etc.,
SHUMS-UD-DEEN.

Sadat Mazil Chotalla Mufti Bakr,
Lahore.

LATE DR. JAL R. VAKIL.

Dr. Jal R. Vakil, L.M. and S. F.C.P.S., whose death occurred on the morning of the 18th inst. at an early age of 47 after a short illness of dextre intestinal disease following upon a prolonged illness of over three months' fever had a bright career both in his college and professional life. Throughout his college career he successfully carried several scholarships and prizes in General Proficiency, Anatomy, Pathology and Midwifery, etc. He was appointed a Tutor in Medicine in Grant Medical College as soon as he passed out in 1898 and continued as such till 1904, when he was appointed a Senior Tutor in the

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same subject. He acted as the Honorary Physician to St. J. J. Hospital in 1906 and was appointed an Examiner of the University of Bombay in "Materia Medica" in 1910 and 1911. Only last year he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Bombay.

The late Dr. Jal was also a Mason. He was the first Master of Lodge "Jennings" which was constituted in 1922. He was also the Master for the current year in the Lodge "Eastern Star". Dr. Jal began his career as a general medical practitioner at the early age of 21. He built up an extensive practice particularly among the Parsis. Up to the last he remembered his poor patients with love and affection who always claimed his residence and kind attention and to whom he never failed to render true service at the sacrifice of his purse. He leaves behind him a widow and an only son together with a large circle of "relatives, friends and admirers," to mourn his loss and a large number of poor patients, who will always remember him as their true friend.

KANARA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The second Kanara District Co-operative Conference arranged under the Divisional Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute came off successfully under the Presidency of Mr. Bahadur Venkai who was kind enough to accept the chair, on the 20th and 21st. The Collector, the Assistant Registrar and some other officers as also 270 delegates and some 300 visitors and ladies were present. After the chairman of the reception delivered his speech, the president was formally elected. The address of Mr. Nakavadi the originally elected President was read out. The Collector and the Assistant Registrar then addressed the meeting. After this 9 sub-committees were appointed and these considered the different subjects on the agenda pertaining to the Co-ops and Non-credit co-ops. Many of the delegates availed of an opportunity to demonstrate their skill in the form of the morning of the 21st. The resolution business of the Conference was resumed in the afternoon when some important speeches by prominent co-operators were delivered and resolutions as formulated by the sub-committees were passed. The President then gave his concluding remarks and the meeting dispersed at night after which the audience re-assembled in full numbers to see the performance of the co-operators. A drama staged by the "Amabharat" Amateur Troupe who had come at the express request of the Reception Committee. The performance was very much appreciated and the Chairman of the Reception Committee presented a medal to the Troupe.

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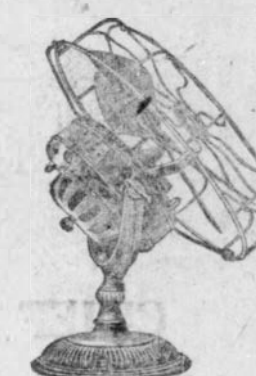
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ने सीयाय रोप भास अये नदी
असह्य व चोव अकीचै कोरन वीरन मागा
नकली मालावदल नावप रात

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and not-withstanding, secure
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"Precision Alarm" will
stand sentinel over his time.
Important trains have no
easy back of calling at
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him small hours but the
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himly warning. That train
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